THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 114. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DISEASE

DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYE LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

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An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway, New York, and

No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. 5 18

"CHERRY HILL."

The Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary—The Operations of the Prison During the Year 1866—The Criminals of Philadelphia and New York City.

We have received from the Hon. Richard Vaux, President of the Board, an advance copy of the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, showing the operations of that institution during the year 1866. The report is a large pamphlet of 134 pages, and contains many facts of importance, especially to those who are interested in the punishment and prevention of crime. The present officers of the Prison consist of the following gentlemen:—

Inspectors—Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, and Anthony J. Drexel.
President of the Board—Richard Vaux.
Treasurer—Furman Sheppard.
Secretary—Thomas H. Powers.
Warden—John S. Halloway.
Resident Physician—Henry M. Klapp, M. D.
Moral Instructor—Rev. John Ruth.
Clerk—A. J. Ourt, M. D.

At the outset of their report, the Inspectors state that there has been a notable increase in crime during the past year, not only in our own State, but throughout the country. They regret the present tendency of the inhabitants of the rural districts to migrate to the great centres of population, which is most unfortunate, and may be traced to the generally received opinion that in these more densely populated communities the equality of all in the race for wealth is forced by a universal effort to secure it. The tendency of the young to live without labor is increasing, any means of obtaining a livelihood being considered preferable to manual labor by them. These facts the Inspectors justly regard as inimical to the real welfare of a people.

In this connection, the report presents a valuable series of tables, exhibiting the comparative condition of crime in the cities of Philadelphia and New York during the years 1865 and 1866, from which we extract the following:—

Sentenced by the Courts.	New York.	Philada.	Remarks.
To State Prison in 1865......	396	67	329 excess in N.Y.
To State Prison in 1866......	495	66	429 excess in N.Y.
Increase of 1866 over 1865.	99		in New York.
Decrease..................		1	in Philadelphia.
To County Prisons in 1865	1925	408	1522 excess in N.Y.
To County Prisons in 1866	1921	486	1435 excess in N.Y.
Increase..................		83	in Philadelphia.
Decrease..................	4		in New York.
To House of Refuge in 1865..................	287	361	74 excess in Phila.
To House of Refuge in 1866..................	1039	312	727 excess in N. Y.
Increase..................	752		in New York.
Decrease..................		49	in Philadelphia.

Estimating the population of the two cities upon the basis of the increase from 1850 to 1860, we have the following:—

City.	Population. 1865.	1866.	Increase.	Per cent.	Criminals. 1865.	1866.	Increase.	Per cent.
N. York.	1023,720	1071,834	48 114	4·70	2608	3455	847	32·47
Philada.	671,670	695,178	23,508	3·50	831	864	33	3 97

The result of this comparison is very favorable to Philadelphia. And when we remember that the actual increase in the population of this city is much greater than the above estimate, the figures become even more favorable to our own moral condition; while it is well known that New York has actually decreased in population, although the number of its convicted criminals has increased by nearly 33 per cent.

The operations of the Eastern Penitentiary for the year 1866, as compared with 1865, were as follows:—

	1866.	1865.
Received..................	364	257
Discharged..................	213	155
Number at close of year:—		
Males..................	549	
Females..................	20	
Total..................	569	418
Whole Population..................	782	582
Average Population..................	510	
Received under 25 years of age:—		
For crimes against persons..................	20	
For crimes against property..................	197	
Total..................	217	138
Served out apprenticeship..................	6	10
Whole number of soldiers sentenced.	246	153
Soldiers under 25 years of age..................	165	
Served out apprenticeship..................	14	
Left apprenticeship..................	33	
Never apprenticed..................	199	

"It need not be argued from these facts," says the Report, "that crime is the direct consequence, in most of these cases, of those depraved moral influences which assert their power in association, and which produce their effects by contamination. Crimes are thus engendered like diseases, for in each a pestilential predisposition exists, and the favoring principle of contact, unresisted by constitutional ability, ripens into maladies and crimes. It becomes therefore of singular importance that the subject of our social condition should ever be carefully considered by the Christian philanthropist, as well as the enlightened statesman, in order that by the wisest legislation, and the most comprehensive benevolence, preventive and remedial agencies may be established to correct and render innocuous those inherent causes of crime, in communities in which civilization ceases to be beneficent when it fails to be pervading."

The Report further claims that "the increase of crime at the present time should therefore be less considered as a transitory or exceptional condition of society, than as presenting the urgent necessity for a careful examination into our system of social polity."

The Eastern Penitentiary was established in 1829. Since then the population of the Eastern District and the number of prisoners received into the Penitentiary have been as follows, at stated periods:—

Year.	Population.	Prisoners Received.
1830	755,577	49
1840	1,168,300	139
1850	1,568,737	150
1860	2,009,811	259
1866	2,263,440	364

A comparison of these figures shows that, although the increase in the population has been only a little over 300 per cent., the increase in the number of prisoners received yearly has been more than 700 per cent., while the indications of the last two years are that the percentage in the increase of convicts will not diminish.

"These facts," says the Report, "fail in any teaching, if they do not awaken in the reflective mind the conclusion that penal science is becoming of necessity an element in civilization: All efforts to attain true civilization must assuredly fail, unless directed to the individual condition of each member of the community. The highest state of social condition being the objective fact to be reached, it can only be attained by the conviction that society is but the aggregation of individuals in harmonious unity. Therefore it is the theory of the Pennsylvania system of penitentiary discipline rests on the philosophy of the individual and personal relation of each convict to this system. For nearly a quarter of a century the advocates of the separate system of penitentiary discipline have not only expressed their faith in this theory, but they have also yearly presented facts by which to prove its truth. After such a period of experiment, it may now be permitted to state, as the result ascertained, that the best system of punishment for crime is the individual system, as distinguished from class or congregational discipline. The idea which for so long a time has occupied the uninformed mind, that solitude and isolation were the only interpretations of the Pennsylvania plan, has been forced to yield to that truer and more perfect translation of our system which is presented under the higher signification of the individual or personal treatment of those convicted of crimes against social happiness, or the laws which create and protect it."

On the 1st of January there were 569 prisoners in the Penitentiary; but as there are only 540 cells, it has been necessary to put more than one in some of them. The effect of this has been prejudicial to the system of discipline. The Inspectors therefore insist upon the necessity for enlarging the first block of the Penitentiary. They propose, in a special report to the Legislature, to put a second story on this block, and to increase its length, so that it shall be equal in size to the seventh block. In this way accommodations for 104 additional prisoners may be obtained. Seventeen months will be required to complete the alteration, and the expense will be about $167,000.

The subject of letting out to contractors the labor of the convicts is discussed at length in the report, and severely condemned.

Following the report are several voluminous tables, giving the prominent characteristics of the different prisoners.

The sexes and colors of the 364 who were admitted during the year were as follows:—

	Minors.	Adults.	Total.
White males..................	78	234	312
White females..................	5	5	10
Total whites..................	83	239	322
Mulatto males..................	9	8	17
Mulatto females..................	1	2	3
Total mulattoes..................	10	10	20
Black males..................	7	13	20
Black females..................	1	1	2
Total blacks..................	8	14	22
Total males..................	94	255	349
Total females..................	7	8	15
Grand total..................	101	263	364

The ages of those admitted were as follows,—

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
Under 18 years..................	14	40 to 45..................	8
18 to 21..................	87	45 to 50..................	10
21 to 25..................	98	50 to 60..................	12
25 to 30..................	77		
30 to 35..................	33	Total..................	364
35 to 40..................	25		

Of these, 209 were unmarried, 140 were married, 7 had been living separate, 7 were widowers, and 1 was a widow. Of the whole number, 52 were illiterate, 37 could read only, and 275 could read and write; 77 were abstainers from all intoxicating drinks, 166 were moderate drinkers, 83 sometimes drank to intoxication, and 38 were frequently to be found in that condition. Among the number there were 151 who had followed the occupation of laborers, 17 who had been boatmen and sailors, 9 who had gained their livelihood in various ways connected with taverns, 16 who were waiters or servants, and 16 who had followed no particular occupation. The remaining 155 were distributed among 61 different occupations.

The nativities of those received were as follows:—

Pennsylvania..................	208	British America..................	10
Northern States..................	48	Ireland..................	30
Southern States..................	29	Other parts of Great Britain..................	13
Total born in U. S..................	285	Europe..................	25
		Africa..................	1
		Total foreign..................	79

The employments in the Prison of those received were as follows:—

Cordwainers..................	48	Shoefitting..................	20
Caning..................	98	Weaving..................	22
Chairmaking..................	7	Winding Yarn, etc..................	32
Cooking, etc..................	2	Washing..................	3
Jobbing..................	17	Writing..................	1
Sewing..................	4	Idle..................	108

The longest sentence was for 18 years and 6 months, the shortest for 3 months. The average of the sentences was 2 years, 8 months, and 25 days. For 1865 the average was 3 years and 33½ days; and for 1864 it was 2 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

Of the whole number received, 316 were serving out their first conviction, 31 the second, 10 the third, 5 the fourth, and 2 the fifth. Since the reception of the first convict, October 25, 1829, the number of whites received has been 4448; the number of blacks, 1236; giving a total of 5684. Of these there have been discharged in various ways 3942 whites, and 1173 blacks—a total of 5115.

The Moral Instructor reports that during the year he has made 6923 visits to the different prisoners, or an average of about 9 to each individual. He has also circulated among them 32,550 pages of religious reading, in the form of tracts and Sunday School papers, while nearly 30 per cent. of the inmates have been on the school rolls, with very gratifying results.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HE STILL REMAINS AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL—HIS PROBABLE DEPARTURE FOR MONTREAL TO-MORROW.

Mr. Davis still remains at the New York Hotel. It is stated that he has been laboring under an attack of indisposition, which, although not very severe, compelled him to defer his projected visit to his children in Canada. From the time of his arrival he has not once left the hotel, and has not even stirred from his rooms. Should he be well enough, he will probably leave New York to-morrow evening for Montreal.

Yesterday comparatively few visitors called to see him throughout the day, but in the evening the thronged condition of the hotel showed that he was still an object of considerable interest to the large number of his former adherents who have removed, since the breaking up of the Rebellion, to this city. The character of the gentlemen present was pretty conclusively indicated by an occasional grey coat, which, however, was of course shorn of its original round brass buttons.

His nephew, General Davis, circulates freely about the hotel, but seems extremely anxious to keep the movements of his uncle as secret and as private as possible. He professes to have no positive information as to Mr. Davis' departure, or as to his future plans.

DAVIS' RECEPTION IN CANADA.

JEFF. DAVIS TO RECEIVE THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL—THE SEMI-OFFICIAL JOURNAL ON THE MATTER—THE MAYOR—THE DAVIS FAMILY—HOW THEY LIVE, ETC.

MONTREAL, C. E., May 16.—The *Minerva* (French semi-official journal here) tells its readers that "Mr. Davis, the heroic President of the late Southern Confederacy, may be looked for to-day or to-morrow," and that "the city will be proud to give him its hospitality." No doubt the paper speaks by authority, and the Mayor being a Mr. Starnes, a man who is devoted to the party in power, and shares their pro-Confederate (Southern) views, it is very likely that Davis on his arrival will receive something like the hospitality of the city.

The present Ministry have taken the tone from England, and spoken unofficially in favor of the late Rebel concern, and grieved for its sudden downfall; they were also jubilant at the apparent establishment of an empire in Mexico, and lachrymose as its sudden dissolution. Therefore it may be inferred that there will be shaking of hands and a good deal of other nonsense between Davis and the conservative, *i. e.*, the anti-American party on that great offender's arrival here.

THE DAVIS FAMILY.

Davis comes to see his children, it is reported. They are at school, while Mrs. Howell and Miss Howell, with "Willie," live on Little St. James street, in a house formerly occupied by Dr. Nelson, who was concerned in the insurrections of 1837-38. The street is narrow and the house an old one of three stories. The family live plainly and very quietly. Mrs. Howell may be seen occasionally, sitting reading at the window, her white hair attracting attention to her. Of Miss Howell very little is seen.

They shifted about a good deal at first, having lived in the west end, the north end, and the east end of the city, living longest on Richmond square. Now they live in the centre of the city. It will be a joyful sight for them to see old Jeff after so long an absence. Of the children, the young girl is at the convent of Le Sacré Cœur (the Sacred Heart) and the boy is at the Lennoxville College. They will come to Montreal to see their liberated father.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS.

THREATENING STATE OF AFFAIRS—PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES—PITHY SPEECH OF GENERAL MOWER, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—General Sheridan telegraphed yesterday to General Hartsuff, from Galveston, to issue an order forbidding all persons in this city from carrying firearms. He also telegraphed as follows:—"Let the firemen's festival go on. Hold troops in readiness to suppress a riot if necessary, keeping the Custom House as your base of operations, and if necessary call on the naval commander to place his ships opposite the foot of Canal street."

The foregoing instructions are to be carried out, on the supposition that trouble in the city is anticipated.

General Mower addressed the rioters yesterday, when two hundred passed his headquarters on their way to the new Basin, brandishing clubs, and threatening to lynch the contractors there, as follows:—"If you feel yourselves wronged you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it; but if you take this thing into your own hands, you may lose what rights you already possess. If you go on with this rioting, by the eternal God I will throw grape and canister into you. Now disperse, and go to your homes, or to your work." The mob immediately dispersed.

There was a small affair of a like character to-day, being an attempt on the part of the mob to prevent others from working. The police made several arrests.

The military was reviewed to-day, and a gunboat has been ordered in front of the city. All is quiet.

GENERAL ORD AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—General Ord has arrived here. He came to complete arrangements for the appointment of Boards of Registration in the different counties. Boards are already appointed in six counties, but there will probably be a delay of two or three weeks before registering commences. Everything looks favorable for a general registering of those entitled. On Monday General Ord returns to Vicksburg.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

REGISTRATION IN THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

General Schofield on Wednesday issued a general order prescribing regulations for the registration of voters. Among the provisions are the following:—

All questions of the right of persons to be registered must be decided by the full Board, and persons shall vote only in the district or ward where they are registered. For the purpose of securing a just registration, and to prevent the registration of any person not entitled to vote—three white and three colored persons, voters of the District, shall be selected by the Board, who shall be allowed to remain with the Board, and who shall have the privilege, and whose duty it shall be, as well as that of each member of the Board, to challenge the right of any person to be registered who, in the opinion of the person challenging, is disqualified as a voter by reason of any of the causes set forth in the act of Congress. Upon such challenge being made, the Board shall examine the person presenting himself for registration in reference to each clause of disqualification mentioned in said act and the act supplementary thereto. Evidence shall also be heard, if offered, to substantiate the cause of challenge, or to rebut that offered in support of it. In registering the voters, the names of the white and colored persons registered shall be entered in separate columns. Three separate lists shall be kept.

The first shall contain the names of all voters who shall be registered without challenge, after taking the prescribed oath. The second, those who may be registered after challenge made, and the third, those who may be rejected upon challenge. Two weeks or more after the registration has been completed, and after ten days' public notice, the Board shall reconvene at the place of registration for the correction of the published lists, at which time additional evidence may be heard in reference to the cases of those rejected or those improperly registered.

Boards of Registration shall have the power to summon witnesses, and compel their attendance in any case of contested registration, and the power to suppress disorder and preserve the peace at and in the vicinity of the place of registration. For these purposes they may call upon the local civil authorities, or the nearest commander of troops, or they may at their discretion summon a special police force for the purpose.

THE RISTORI FAREWELL.

The benefit and farewell performance of Madame Adelaide Ristori took place last evening at the Francais, the only metropolitan theatre that has been honored by the presence of the reigning tragedienne. "Medea," in which an American audience first welcomed this estimable actress, was given with the following distribution:—

Medea..................	M'me Adelaide Ristori
Creusa..................	Signora Luiga Glech
Nurse of the Creusa..................	Signora Virginia Casati
A Maiden..................	Signora Gulia Bovini
Jason..................	Signori Giacomo Glech
Orpheus..................	Signori Cesare Ristori
Creon..................	Signori Giulio Roti
Melanto } Sons of Medea	Graziosa Glech
Licaon }	Gabriella Romini
Chief of the People..................	Signor Giovanni Tesero

The performance was highly impressive, and the audience shared the feeling of regret which Madame Ristori exhibited unmistakably during the scenes, and which later was verbally expressed by her in the subjoined felicitous vein:—

MADAME RISTORI'S VALEDICTORY.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—This is the first moment of profound sorrow I have known in this country. To bid adieu to New York, the birth-place of my success—to say farewell to the United States, that have received me everywhere with open arms—awakens emotions too deep for any words my poor tongue can utter. My visit to America is the grand event of my life—grand in its hardihood, but grander still in its triumphs. Your enthusiasm, your munificence, your goodness, I shall remember, long and gratefully remember, till memory decays and my heart ceases to throb. Adieu."

Madame Ristori and company will embark for Brest, on board the steamer Ville de Paris, this afternoon at 3 o'clock—an hour which precludes the possibility of giving a supplemental matinee. In chronicling the departure of the artist who for the period of eight months has exacted homage alike from press and public throughout the country, we cannot forbear administering the consolatory postcript that, according to Mr. Grau's present calculations, the coming fall will witness her return to our shores. A renewal of interest in her finished performances will then occur during a brief term, after which the long contemplated trip to Havana will probably be made.

The benefit last night netted a handsome sum, although the house was not uncomfortably crowded.

The performance was the 170th in which Madame Ristori has appeared in the United States.—*N. Y. World.*

—The impropriety of pew sales is agitating the Methodists of Indiana.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Fenian Trials Concluded—Arrival Out of the Colorado—Noon Report of Markets and Finance.

DUBLIN, May 18—Noon.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners, Flood, Duffy, and Cody, were concluded last night, and, as in the cases of Burke and Doran, they were found guilty. Their sentences will probably be pronounced to-day.

FLORENCE, May 18—Noon.—A despatch has been received announcing the arrival of the United States frigate Colorado and the tender Frolic at Messina.

LONDON, May 18—Noon.—The Money Market is firmer, and consols have advanced to 92⅛; Erie Railroad shares, 41¾; Illinois Central, 76; U. S. Five-twenties, 72¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 18—Noon.—Cotton is quiet; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; Orleans 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 41s. Other articles unchanged.

Provisions firmer. Pork buoyant, at 78s. 6d.; Beef, 127s. 6d.; Cheese, 67s. for fine. Ashes, 33s. Other articles unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Important Habeas Corpus Case—Funeral of a City Official, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 18.—A very important habeas corpus case, involving the question of involuntary apprenticing colored children, and the right of Judge Bond under the recent legislative enactment, designed to take from him the power of deciding habeas corpus cases outside of the city, is now being argued in the City Court.

The funeral of Dr. Keyser, late President of the Second Branch of the City Council, will take place to-morrow, and will be attended by all the city authorities.

A great sensation exists here regarding the trial of the new fire-extinguisher.

There is much jealousy here regarding the new militia organization, and a division of public sentiment is likely to break the whole thing up.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—On the twenty-first of last February, Frank Woodall, one of the cashiers of Adams' Express Company in this city, mysteriously disappeared, taking with him, as is alleged, fifteen hundred dollars of the company's money. He has just been arested in Washington, brought here, and committed to jail to be tried for grand larceny.

Ira H. Taylor, Auditor of the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, committed suicide in Georgia last Sunday, by blowing out his brains. He left a note stating that he was tending towards insanity, and preferred to die.

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly, which is in session here, resolved to-day to meet next year in Washington.

The Financial Troubles at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Jacob Barker's Bank of Commerce could no longer sustain the run upon it, and suspended this morning.

The assets of the First National are being examined by the stockholders and capitalists. There is every prospect of a resumption of business at an early day. The meeting of stockholders adjourned until Monday, awaiting the action of capitalists.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamers Atalanta and Britannia have arrived from London. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 88⅜; Reading, 103¼; Canton Company, 43; Erie, 62¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Michigan Central, 67¼; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 115; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 66; Missouri 6s, 97; Hudson River, 101¼; U. S. Five-twenties, 1864, 109⅛; do. 1865, 105½; do. 1866, 108⅛; new issue, 107⅝; Ten-forties 99⅜; Seven-thirties, 106⅛; all others, 108⅜. Sterling Exchange, 109⅞; sight do., 110⅜. Gold, 136⅝.

The shipments of gold will probably reach two millions. It is reported that there will be a loss of Legal-tenders in the forthcoming Bank statement.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton quiet; sales at 22½; Flour dull and declined 10c.; 4000 bbls. sold; State at $10·90@14·15; Ohio, $13·50@15·70; Western, $10·80@15·10; Southern, $13·50@18·25. Wheat—stock scarce and 1c. higher. Stock Corn also scarce, and 1c. higher; 36,000 bush. sold; mixed Western $1·31 for old; $1·24@1·26 for new. Oats active and 1c. higher; 5000 bush. sold; State, 91c.; Western, 87c. Rye quiet and steady; 1200 bush. sold at 1·72. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess, $23·25. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

LETTER FROM LUCY STONE.

The following letter from Lucy Stone was received too late to be read at the recent anniversary in New York:—

LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 6.—My Dear Miss Anthony:—I hope your Convention will not fail to set in in its true light the position of those editors in New York who are branding as "the infamous thirteen" the men who in the New Jersey Legislature voted against negro suffrage, while they themselves give the whole weight of their journals against woman's right to vote. They use the terms "universal and impartial suffrage," when they mean only negro suffrage; and they do it to hide a dark skin, and an unpopular client. They know that "a lie will keep its throne a whole age longer if it skulk behind the shadow of some fair seeming name. In New Jersey, a negro father is legally entitled to his children, but no mother in New Jersey, black or white, has any legal right to her children.

In New Jersey a widow may live forty days in the house of her deceased husband without paying rent, but the negro widower, just like the white widower, may remain in undisturbed possession of house and property. A negro man can sell his real estate, and make a valid deed, but no wife in that State can do so without her husband's consent. A negro man in New Jersey may will all his property as he pleases, but no wife in the State can will her personal property at all, and if she will her real estate with her husband's consent, he may revoke that consent any time before the will is admitted to probate, thus rendering her will null and void. The women of New Jersey went to the Legislature last winter on their own petition, for the right of suffrage. Twenty-three members voted for them, thirty-two voted against them. But the editors who now find unmeasured words to express their contempt for "the infamous thirteen" who voted against the negro, were as dumb as death when this vote was cast against women. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens give it as their opinion that New Jersey will not have a republican form of government until they put the word "white" out of their Constitution. Do these gentlemen mean to say that when New Jersey has given her 8000 negro men the vote she will have a republican form of government, while 134,000 women of that State are still without it? and not only without it, but blasted by laws which are a disgrace to the civilization of the age; and of these laws, not one afflicts or affects the negro man. The Rebels, who starved our brave boys in Andersonville, and made ornaments of their bones, these men, *traitors*, guilty of the highest crime known to our laws, are to be punished by having their right to vote taken away. Of what crime are American women guilty that they are to be compelled to stand on a political platform with such men as these. Let no man dream that national prosperity and peace can be secured by merely giving suffrage to colored men, while that sacred right is denied to millions of American women. That scanty shred of justice, good as far as it goes, is utterly inadequate to meet the emergency of this hour. Men of every race and color may vote, but if the women are excluded our legislation will still lack that moral tone for want of which the nation is to-day drifting towards ruin.

There is no other name given by which the country can be saved but that of woman. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed. Negroes are governed, and *should* give their consent. Will men never learn that a principle which God has made true, He has also made it safe to apply? Ay, more, that a principle He has made true, it is not safe not to apply! The problem for the American statesmen to-day is no narrow question of races, but how to embody in our institutions a guarantee for the rights of every citizen. The solution is easy. Base government on the consent of the governed, and each class will protect itself. Put this one great principle of universal suffrage, irrespective of sex or color, into the foundation of our temple of Liberty, and it will rise in fair and beautiful proportions. "Without the sound of a hammer, or the noise of any instrument," to stand at last "perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Omit it, and only "He who sees the end from the beginning" knows through what other national woes we must be driven, before we learn that the path of justice is the only path to peace and safety.

LUCY STONE.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, May 18, 1867. }

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July 1865 5-20s sold at 108, no change, and June 7·30s at 105⅛@105¼, an advance of ⅛; 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 109 for 1862 5-20s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; and 106½ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares were dull.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Canal shares were in fair demand.

Coal shares were in demand. 3 was bid for New York and Middle; 4½ for Fulton; 2½ for Green Mountain; and 3½ for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137⅛; 1 P. M., 137, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65..Jy..cp....	108	120 sh Penna R.......ls.	51¾
4500 U S 7-30s..Jy........	105⅜	5 do..................	51⅝
$1000 Pa 6s, W L..cp....	102½	20 sh Leh N stk..........	50
$2000 do..................	102¾	2 do..................	53
$2000 do..................	102¾	40 sh Leh V R..........	59
$100 City 6s, New........	'01⅞	15 do..................	59
1 sh Phila B..............	154	6 do..................	59
100 sh Susq Cl..............	15¾	17 do..................	59

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅝; do. 1862, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1864, 105⅞@105⅞; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119½; do., July, 1864, 118½@118¾; do. Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117¼; do., December, 1864, 116@116¼; do., May, 1865, 114¼; do., Aug., 1865, 113½; do., September, 1865, 112¾; October, 1865, 112⅜. Gold, 136⅞@137⅛. Silver, 132@133½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 18.—Bark—The stock of Quercitron is light, and No. 1 is in fair demand at $42 ₩ ton.

The season for Cloverseed and Timothy is over. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $3·05@3·10.

Flour—Trade continues in the same spiritless condition noted for several days past, and prices are weak. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants; sales of a few hundred barrels at $9·50@10 for superfine, $10·50@11·50 for extras, $13@14·75 for Northwestern extra family, $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., $16·50@17 for California, $17@17·50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour is held at $8·50@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, there being no demand except for prime lots, of which the supply is light. Sales of Pennsylvania reds at $3@3·30, and 4000 bushels wet spring, on secret terms. Rye is unchanged. 1000 bushels Western sold at $1·71, and 3000 bushels on secret terms. Corn is dull, but prices remain without change. Sales of yellow at $1·22@1·23 afloat, in the cars and from store; 11,000 bushels sold on secret terms. Oats are in active request. Sales of 13,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern at 78@80 cents.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

—A few days ago near Bethlehem, in this State, a father aged seventy-three years was presented by his blooming wife of fifty-three years with a stout, healthy boy.

—An important discovery of a silk plant has been made in Peru. The silk is enclosed in a pod, and is pronounced superior to the production of the silkworm.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..................56 | 11 A. M..................64 | 2 P. M..................64

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barque W. A. Farnsworth, Williams, Rockland, do.
Barque Duppell, Romus, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, Mayaguez, J. Mason & Co.
Brig America, McKenzie, Picton, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr F. N. Tower, Perry, Bangor, do.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr B. Souder, Wooster, Pembroke, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, M. S. Bulkley.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ital. brig Errichetta, Fillibert, 70 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to captain.
Schr Camilla, Hurlbut, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gaskill & Son.
Schr Ruby, Cobb, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to captain.
Schr James House, Gage, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

BELOW.

Barque Pennsylvania, from Genoa.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Westmoreland, Hammond; Levant, Needham; Bessie Crosby, Crosby; Tonawanda, Julius; and Zouave, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, were at Liverpool 4th inst.
Steamship Bosphorus, for Boston and Philadelphia, at Liverpool 4th inst.
Brig Almon Rowell, Fanning, hence, at Salem 16th instant.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Schr E. A. Bartell, bound S., was spoken 8th inst., lat. 28 30, lon. 69 30.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 15th inst.
Schrs Dirigo, Baker, and Gertrude, Caldwell, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Schrs Brandywine, Henderson; Wm. M. Wilson, Brown; J. M. Vance, Burdge; and J. W. Knight, Plum, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, hence, at Portland 16th instant.
Schrs Ploughboy, Hallett; H. W. Godfrey, Sears; F. Edwards, Boice; J. G. Babcock, Fisher; S. H. Cody, Crowell; and M. Tilton, Fritzinger, hence, at Salem 14th inst.
Schr Alida, Lambert, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th inst.
Schr Jes. Hathaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 16th inst.
Schrs M. Hand, Brooks; Transit, Rackett; and H. W. Benedict, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th inst.
Schr Triumph, Chester, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.
Schr Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, hence, at Fall River 16th inst.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Beverly 15th inst.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's Landing 16th inst.
Schrs L. D. Small, Tice, and Nellie D, Shelhorn, hence, at Danvers 14th inst.
Schrs C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, and Amelia, Beebe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our System of Taxation—Necessity of Reform.

From the Times.

Mr. Secretary McCulloch, in his report of last December, submitted an inquiry which will by-and-by acquire paramount importance. 'How shall the necessary revenue be raised under a system of internal and external taxes, without sustaining monopolies, without repressing industry, without discouraging enterprise, without oppressing labor?' Mr. McCulloch made no attempt to discuss the question he had raised, or to suggest the answer of which it is susceptible. That task he resigned to Mr. Wells, whose report as Special Commissioner of the Revenue forms the only official notice of the subject which has yet appeared. As a record of facts relating to the industry of the country, and an exposure of the clumsiness and fundamental blundering of the fiscal legislation growing out of the war, Mr. Wells' report is of great value. But it is neither exhaustive in its treatment of the evils of the system, nor thorough or consistent in its suggestions of amendment.

Its author seems to have labored under a sense of the necessity of adapting his proposed changes to the predetermined will of Congress, and hence, while its exposure of the disease is conclusive, its prescription of remedies is weak and unsatisfactory. With all his shortcomings, however, Mr. Wells is so far ahead of the majority of legislators, that his views exercised slight influence upon the action of the session. Congress not only did not entertain the problem presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, but left in full play a system of internal and external taxes which sustains monopolies, which represses industry, which damages enterprise and oppresses labor. The very course which an enlightened financier would shun commended itself to the favor of the members, whose policy in reference to taxation stands next in the list of crushing ills to an inflated and inconvertible currency and a divided and disorganized Union.

The burden of national taxation is bad enough when stated in its simplest form, free from the local loads, which vary according to circumstances, but in the aggregate render it intolerable. A taxation for the sole purpose of the Federal Government amounting to $11·46, gold, per head—or about $15·70 currency—would be oppressive under the most judicious management. It would settle upon us the unenviable reputation of being the most heavily taxed people in the world, and would be a formidable incumbrance in the race with other nations. The adjustment of the burden, however, has been the reverse of judicious. Instead of so distributing it that it should be felt in the least possible degree—that it should leave enterprise untrammelled and labor comparatively at liberty—the system which is in operation makes itself visible everywhere, and forms a drag from which no device of industry can escape. It permeates every branch of production, crippling its power, and fostering the evils which make themselves manifest in depressed trade and the discontent that pervades the working classes. Considered from this point of view, the strikes and combinations that are occurring in nearly every part of the country are the struggles of suffering industry, unwisely directed, indeed, but evincing a disorganization and depression of productive forces to which no man should be indifferent. Mr. Wells last December described the entire industry of the country as "in an abnormal and most unsatisfactory condition," and the six months which have since elapsed have rendered it worse than ever.

A sound fiscal system confines itself within the narrowest limits, and works through agencies which neither oppress the laborer nor lessen production. The objects of taxation are then few in number, and of a kind not necessarily entering into universal consumption. England—whose fiscal reforms during the last twenty years render her in this respect a model worthy of our imitation—has selected for taxation tea, coffee, sugar, spices, spirits, silks, tobacco, and other commodities which, like these, are not essential, and, therefore, do not of necessity form part of every family's expenditure. On the other hand, according to Mr. Wells, the internal revenue system established by Congress covers an aggregate of not less than ten thousand articles, while the number of articles subjected to taxation under the existing tariff is estimated by the same officer to be about six thousand.

Thus, while England raises her enormous revenue, amounting to $10·92, gold, per head of its population, from about three-score articles, all told, this country, to raise $11·46, gold, per head, extends its taxation over sixteen thousand articles! The relative influence of the two systems upon enterprise and industry may be readily understood. One system is economical in its administration, affords narrow scope for fraud, falls lightly upon the working classes, and is scarcely discernible in the movements of capital or the operations of industry. Our present system, on the contrary, requires an army of office-holders to manage, provides endless opportunities for evasion and fraud, cuts down the comforts and even the necessaries of the million, and deranges and damages every industry in the land.

For this system our law-makers have no excuse. It is the worst possible system, viewed exclusively in relation to the net revenue of the Government. It is a worse foe to national industry than would be unfettered competition with the so-called "pauper labor" of Europe. It is a drain upon labor and enterprise so exhaustive to both as to endanger the national prosperity and credit. As a revenue scheme, then, it is indefensible, and now the turmoil of conflict is ended, the imperative duty of Congress is to revise the system thoroughly, simplifying it, and relieving the country from that which now weighs most heavily upon its energies. To do this thoroughly, however, the work must be undertaken in the interest of the people, not for the benefit of monopolies. And there will be scanty hope on the subject until Congress delegate to some non-partisan, enlightened, and effective agency the task over which the Committee of Ways and Means now exercises almost absolute control.

It is understood that Mr. Wells' visit to Europe is mainly for the purpose of studying the revenue systems in operation there, preliminary to answering the question propounded by his official chief. But Mr. Wells, alone, is unequal to the task. The field is too wide for any single man, and his conclusions—as in the case of his admirable report of last December—lacks the authority which must command the judgment of Congress, and render impotent the intrigues of lobbying monopolists. Mr. Edward Atkinson, one of the ablest manufacturers of Massachusetts, in his suggestive and very valuable pamphlet "On the Collection of Revenue," proposes the establishment of a "permanent Board of Commissioners of Revenue, consisting of at least five competent men, secure in their tenure of office, well paid, and selected because of their fitness and ability." Such a Board, he remarks, "known to have the matter of revenue in charge, would take it mainly out of party politics. The people could not afford to have it trifled with. The Board of Commissioners would prepare changes and give fair warning, thus giving each branch of industry time to prepare, and preventing disaster." So long as the factitious prosperity occasioned by the war continued, there was little probability of successful agitation on the subject. Everybody felt rich, and nobody was disposed to complain because Government exacted a heavy percentage of profits. Things wear a different aspect now. The taxation is more than the country can long endure, and a revision of taxes and a reduction of their amount will soon be recognized as a necessity.

One of the principal difficulties with which the friends of fiscal reform have to contend, is the general want of information on the subject. Until recently, the American people were so little troubled by the tax collector, that they seldom thought of the system which was at the bottom of his visits. Hence the appositeness of Mr. Atkinson's *brochure*, which is well calculated to stimulate investigation. It shows, too, that substantial relief may be obtained with comparative ease, if Congress will but shake off the grip of the monopolists. Accepting the published estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury as the basis of his calculations, Mr. Atkinson maintains that reforms are feasible by which the national taxation may be reduced from $11·46, gold, per head, to $8·60 per head, without diminishing the ability of the Government to provide for the diminution of the debt.

He proposes, in the first instance, to tax articles not of prime necessity, such as tea, coffee, sugar, liquors, spices, and silks; next, the interests which are the furthest removed from labor, such as licenses, incomes, stamps, banks, and the like;" and yet again, "such commodities as represent the larger amount of human labor, skill, and invention, and the lesser amount of the gratuity of nature." In this way, as in England, the bulk of the revenue of the Government might be obtained without impairing the productive power of the country, and the remainder from sources involving limited expenses of collection and yet more limited opportunities for fraud.

We mention Mr. Atkinson's suggestions incidentally as *apropos* of our general argument, without supposing that they will suffice to accomplish the reform they are intended to promote. That will only come when the people shall make themselves heard, which will probably not be until business becomes yet more depressed, and industry yet more dissatisfied. All things, however, point in that direction. The want of confidence which paralyzes markets, the suffering caused by high prices, and the chaotic condition of industry, outside of the rural communities, are circumstances which cannot long remain inoperative. When it shall be understood that these circumstances are aggravated by the present method of taxation—that the collection of revenue needlessly obstructs the productive employment of the people—the cry for reform will be heeded at Washington.

The Ritualistic Movement in England.

From the N. Y. Protestant Churchman.

The interest in the Ritualistic developments in the Church of England continues unabated. Letters from abroad inform us that it constitutes the topic of conversation and discussion upon the highways of travel, in drawing-rooms, literary circles, and that it is absorbing the minds of leading men in Parliament and Convocation.

It does not excite our surprise. To a superficial observer this new movement may appear as did the charge against Paul to Gallio (when he was accused of "persuading men to worship God contrary to the law"), to be "a question of words and names." But to those who like Eli would tremble for the Ark of God, who are jealous like Paul of judging innovators, it is a question of vital moment to the purity, to the peace, and to the influence of the English Church upon Protestant Christendom. No one can affect to regard Ritualism as a matter of little importance in these times, without exciting a suspicion either of his candor or of his devotion to the principles and practices of the Protestant faith. It is plain that these new forms of clerical vestments, of conducting the service, both as to bodily posture and movement, and as to intoning and chanting the prayers, as to administering the communion by elevating the bread before the eyes of the communicant, and drawing the sign of the cross in the air with the hand, as to turning the back upon the congregation and bowing to the communion table, and as indicated in practices which are well known to exist, and as well known to be unauthorized by anything either in the spirit or the letter of the rubrics, are all designed to introduce and advance the theories and dogmas of what is substantially Tractarianism or Romanism.

We may trace the origin of these practices to the desire to impress upon the public mind the theory that ministers of the English Church are sacrificing priests, and that the body and blood of Christ are really present in the elements of the Eucharist. Hence so much reverence and so many "acts of devotion" are paid to the place where the communion is celebrated. Hence the word "altar" is always upon the lips of the Ritualist instead of the simple and more liturgical word, "table." Hence it is considered so important that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper be frequently administered, and, in one word, this great error, which seeks to rob Christ of the glory of a finished atonement, is at the foundation of all this parade of form, and ceremony, and practice, which is compromising the evangelical character of the Protestant standards of faith and worship of the venerable Church of our fathers. Now it is plain that the Ritualists are not satisfied with the principles of the Reformation. The very teaching which they seek to inculcate was deemed by the Marian martyrs so contrary to God's word, that they preferred death to such heresy. Cranmer was the principal author of the Thirty-nine Articles and of the language and order of the communion service; indeed, the controlling mind of the compilers of the English Church Liturgy. With Ridley and Latimer, Rowland Taylor and John Bradford, and Bishops Swope and Farrar, he and others of eminent learning and piety died in vindication of those doctrines which are set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles and the Liturgy.

They were secured at a cost of precious blood, the liberty of Protestant England purchased "with a great price." But the Ritualists are seeking to revolutionize public sentiment. They quote and use the language of the *first* Prayer Book of Edward, when the mass existed, and it was supposed that there was offered up a propitiation for the sins of the quick and the dead. They also ignore the modifications which were made of the last clause but one of the Act of Uniformity, which provides that "such ornaments of the church and of the minister thereof shall be retained and be in use as was in the Church of England by the authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI, until other order shall be taken by the authority of the Queen's Majesty."

The "other order" took place in 1564, which was in these words:—

"In the ministrations of the Holy Communion in cathedral and collegiate churches, the principal minister shall use a cope, with Gospeller and Epistoler agreeably; and at all other prayers to be said at that communion table, to use no copes but surplices."

Item:—"That every minister saying any public prayers or ministering the sacraments or other rites of this Church, shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves, to be provided at the charges of the parish." These were the advertisements of Elizabeth in 1564.

On the accession of James, nothing was done to rescind the previous legislation under Elizabeth. In 1604 the canons were passed which are almost a verbal transcript of the advertisements. The twenty-fourth Canon reads: "In all Catholic and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast days, sometimes by the Bishop, if he be present, and sometimes by the Dean, and sometimes by a Canon or Prebendary, the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and Epistoler, agreeably according to the advertisements published Anno 7, Elizabeth." The rest of the Canon has no reference to the subject of vestment.

Canon 58 says:—"Every minister saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacraments, or other rites of the Church, shall wear a decent and comely surplice, with sleeves, to be provided at the charge of the parish. And if any question arise touching the decency or comeliness thereof, the same shall be decided by the discretion of the Ordinary. Furthermore, such ministers as are graduates shall wear upon their surplices, at such times, such hoods as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees, which no minister shall wear (being no graduate), under pain of suspension. Notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for such ministers as are not graduates to wear upon their surplices, instead of hoods, some decent tippets of black, so it be not silk."

The Canons make the law of the English Church upon the subject of vestments plain, especially as there was no attempt under James I or under Charles I, even by Laud, to restore the eucharist vestments.

The second rubric at the beginning of morning prayer, in the second Prayer Book of Edward, in 1552, expressly forbids those vestments which were authorized by the first Prayer Book of Edward in 1549. The language is:—"And here it is to be noted, that the minister, at the time of the communion, and at all other times in his ministration, shall use neither albe, vestment, nor cope, but being Archbishop or Bishop, he shall have and wear a surplice only." (See "Liturgiæ Britannicæ," by Keeling, p. 3.) The advertisements of Elizabeth, as quoted above, and referred to in Canon 24; the language of Canon 58, quoted above, and the practice of the English Church for a hundred years, are sufficient to show that the rubric before morning prayer, in the English Prayer Book, was subject to these clear and distinct limitations.

In the revision by the Savoy Conference, we do not discover that any exception was taken to the existing practice as to church vestments, which renders it highly probable that these objectionable vestments now pleaded for under the rubric were not then worn—and it should be remembered that the same rubric was in the Prayer Book of Elizabeth, while she forbade these vestments; and the revisionists retained it in 1662, because, as we must believe, the advertisements and canons sufficiently qualified the rubric. It is plain that the subsequent legislature of the Church must govern the construction to be put upon the existing rubric, otherwise we cannot reconcile them.

We rejoice that the whole subject will be brought before Parliament. Bishops and archbishops have remonstrated in vain. The Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed the fear that the intervention of the Parliament is necessary to the security of the establishment. The English people are fast becoming disaffected towards the Church of their fathers; dissenters are rapidly multipying; the Romish Church is offering Glorias and Ave Marias to Heaven, and rewards to those on earth to consummate the "possession" of the clergy, and the whole nation is threatened with the abominable idolatries, the stupid superstitions, and the enslaving power of the Papal heresy. We do not wonder that excitement and agitation stir the currents of English thought and sentiment to their profoundest depths.

Let these apists of Papal mummeries cast off their disguises, and go out from us to their own places, into the Church which countenances these practices—but let them not suppose that English Churchmen and Protestant Christians will suffer their temples to be turned into mass-houses; their sacraments into sacrifices and charms; their worship into dumb shows; their ministers into drawling ceremonialists, and the standards of Scriptural faith and Apostolic practice abandoned to Anti-Christ, without a struggle worthy the memory of those brave and good and true men who counted not their lives dear unto them, so that they might keep the faith and testify of the gospel of the grace of God.

The remedy plainly is, to keep the whole subject before the people; to weigh the arguments and sift the evidence upon which such monstrous perversions of the Church's teaching are set up. The pulpit, the press, and the agencies of an enlightened Protestant zeal must be employed, that these dreadful errors in doctrine and practice may be exposed and abandoned. The laity must be challenged to see what is the inevitable result of such innovations, and that, if they would not have their daughters subjected to the demoralizing ordeal of the Confessional, and the Church of their fathers shrouded in the grave clothes of Romish corruption, and buried in the darkness of mediæval superstition and ignorance, they must protest and cry out against this movement.

The root of the evil is *Sacramentarianism*. The Church of England must be purged of dead branches; the fountains of her sacred learning, at the Universities, healed of their bitter heresy, and sprinkled with the savory salt of Evangelical, Protestant teaching, from the Prophets of the Reformation.

Reconstruction Out of Court.

From the Nation.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the bill of complaint brought in the name of the State of Georgia to prevent the Reconstruction act from being carried out. The grounds of the decision are not yet made public, any further than that the Court deemed the cases to be out of its jurisdiction. The Attorney-General did not raise the objection, as he might have done, Congress having so decided by the preamble to the statute, that the plaintiff had no legal existence; and we may assume that this important question has not been passed upon by the Court. The main argument of Mr. Stanbery was directed to prove that the controversy was not over the possession of property, but over the control of political power; and that with such a controversy a court of equity had nothing to do. This argument will, we believe, be found to have decided the judgment of the Court. If so, the whole scheme of resistance to the act of Congress must fail; for there is no possible method by which judicial intervention can be obtained in time to save the *de facto* Governments of the Southern States. The work of reorganization must go on; and when it is completed, the decision of Congress will make valid whatever may have been irregular, leaving no choice for the courts but to recognize the governments which Congress has approved.

Undoubtedly it is no light matter that the highest court in the land should thus disclaim the power of inquiring into the constitutionality of an act of Congress destroying the Government of ten States. For it must be observed that every word of Mr. Stanbery's argument would be just as applicable if Massachusetts, instead of Georgia, were the complainant, and if Congress had undertaken to overthrow a State Government which it at the same time admitted to be perfectly legitimate. No State in the Union, therefore, can rely upon the Supreme Court for protection against the usurpations of Congress. This is a grave fact, which deserves serious consideration.

And yet, notwithstanding all the perils of such a decision, it is clear that it is justified by reason and experience. There is a point in all controversies beyond which no court can safely go. Political economy has demonstrated that human legislation has its sphere, in attempting to transcend which, no matter how worthy the motive may be, it only works the more injury as it strives to attain an ideal good. And so the sphere of judicial action is limited by natural laws, and the judge who goes beyond his proper jurisdiction for the sake of doing perfect justice, really injures the cause which he aims to serve. He may be able to do justice in the particular case in hand, but he cannot help creating a precedent full of evil.

Purely political controversies are, of all things, the least amenable to the jurisdiction of a court. The origin and existence of a State, the existence and justice of a war, or the validity of a revolutionary change in the form of Government, are all of them questions which no nation ever allowed its courts to determine. The highest court of republican France met in December, 1851, and regularly deposed Louis Napoleon, declaring all his acts to be void; but this decision, although unexceptionable in theory, has never been followed by any other court in the world. The Supreme Court of New York believed the Convention of 1846 to be unconstitutionally convened; but if it had attempted to enforce its views, it would have made itself ridiculous. The Supreme Court of Missouri recently tried the experiment, and was simply crushed out of existence. Even where the courts have achieved a temporary success in such a course of action, their degradation has been eventually brought about by it. Thus, the Superior Court of New York city, some years ago, interposed for the protection of the city against the plundering schemes of the Common Council; but the plunder has gone on in different forms, while the court has been changed from the ablest to the weakest tribunal in the State. Politicians found that the court might prejudice their interests if left to the control of able and honest men, and they speedily found an excuse for turning such men out.

All devices for protection against the will of a decided majority of the governing class are certain to fail; and nothing is more unwise than to thrust a few judges across the path which such a majority have resolved to pursue. As the Attorney-General pointed out in his argument, two-thirds of Congress, united in the pursuit of any object, can crush everything which stands in their way. As a practical question, it is useless to oppose them; and, as a question of principle, it is more in accordance with the republican idea to trust a large body, fresh from the people, with the decision of political questions, and even with the legal interpretation of a political instrument, than a small body of men not governed by the views nor familiar with the wishes of the people. Congress, as well as the Supreme Court, is sworn to obey the Constitution; why should the one be trusted to keep its oath rather than the other?

The immediate results of the decision just rendered by the Court are unqualifiedly beneficial. Even if the suit had been merely entertained, without a decision upon the merits, the effect upon the South must have been very injurious, while it is difficult to estimate the mischief that might have been wrought by the entire success of the complainant. It could not have saved the State from the ultimate control of Congress, and it would have introduced new elements of evil into the conflict. We think that every intelligent Southerner—certainly every shrewd lawyer or politician—feels relieved by the decision. Certainly it is a cause for gratulation among all friends of regulated liberty.

The speedy reorganization of the South under the Reconstruction act is now made all but certain; and this done, it is the duty of all friends of peace, prosperity, and reform to press for the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting disfranchisement or other political distinctions on account of color. We need this at once to settle the negro question forever, or, in other words, to ensure justice and tranquillity, and to enable us to give a reasonable amount of attention to the removal of other abuses. Time spent in trying to get Congress to force negro suffrage on the States by act, we regard, even if it can be shown that Congress has the power, to be time wasted.

Our Political Difficulties—The Solution.

From the Herald.

We begin to realize what a legacy of troubles our civil war has left us in the South. The New Orleans riot, the Memphis riot, the Mobile riot, the Richmond riot, and the disturbed elements of society in most of the cities, as well as in some parts of the country, all show a very disordered state of things and point to danger in the future. The only exception is found in the rural and plantation districts away from the towns, where political agitations have not reached. The cause of all this is found in the struggle for political power. The question at bottom is, what party shall gain the ascendancy, or who shall govern the country? The negro vote, therefore, is the object in view; for that is regarded as an important balance of power. That is what led Wilson, Kelley, and other radical orators from the North to the South. The peace and harmony of the South, its restoration, the industrial and commercial interests of both North and South, are as nothing in the estimation of politicians before this all-absorbing object. To obtain that they would foment a war of races, inaugurate over again the dreadful scenes of San Domingo, destroy the productiveness of the South and the commerce of the North, and burden the loyal States with a vast additional debt through the necessity of keeping a large standing army.

From our correspondence and other sources of information from all parts of the South, it is evident the political agitators are sowing the storm through which we are likely to reap a whirlwind. The negroes would have been quiet, rejoicing in their new-born freedom, and would have gone to work cultivating the soil and improving their condition, had they been let alone. Now that their passions and cupidity have been aroused, they are looking for confiscation and a distribution of the lands among them, exemption from labor and elevation to positions they are totally unprepared to occupy. Hostility between the blacks and whites is the natural consequence; hence we see the former congregating in the towns, making violent and armed demonstrations, and the latter alarmed and excited. Can we wonder, then, that such riots as we have referred to occur? Or should we be surprised if worse were to follow? We saw in the case of Kansas what trouble the rivalry for political ascendancy created; but the bloody drama there, with all its disturbing consequences throughout the rest of the country, was a small affair compared with what we may expect to see in the South if a solution be not found for the difficulties of that section.

What should be done to neutralize or stop this agitation for political power, which is fraught with so much disaster? Settle the question of the next Presidential election at once. That is the first and most important step. Let the people of the loyal States—yes, of the Southern States, too—take up the question in earnest and without delay. In eighteen months the election will take place; in a year the nominating conventions of the different parties and factions will be held; and next winter Congress will be more occupied with that subject than any other. We call upon the people, then, to head off the rival parties, factions, and candidates, with all their plots and schemes, in and out of Congress, and take up General Grant. He is the man for the times—a head and shoulders above all others, both in popularity and ability. If the voice of the people could be heard to-day, it would be overwhelmingly in favor of him. Competitors in the race with him, if any should be so presumptuous as to run, would be left behind far out of sight. Why, then, should the people wait for the action of juggling, irresponsible conventions of politicians? The convention system is corrupt, unknown to the laws and constitution, and ought to be abolished. The way to abolish it effectually and to inaugurate a new and the only proper mode of nomination agreeable to our republican institutions, is for the people primarily to put forward their candidate. Let them do so now, and let that candidate be the man who saved the country in the war, and who, of all others, is the man to save it again from the difficulties that surround us.

The extreme factions, the radical faction, of which Wendell Phillips is the *avant courrier*, and the Copperhead faction are already alarmed at the name of Grant. They are denouncing and plotting against him in advance. But that is only kicking against the pricks—that will serve him. The million of soldiers whom he led to conquest and glory, and the millions with whom they are connected, will make this greatest General and hero of modern times the President. A grateful country will delight in so rewarding him for his great services. The conservative masses will see in him a safe leader out of our sectional difficulties. With his name early taken up in every town, village, and hamlet, the politicians would succumb, the conventions may be dispensed with, a Congress would be elected on the Grant platform, the executive and legislative branches of the Government would work harmoniously, full and complete restoration would be accomplished, peace between the North and the South would be established, and an era of unexampled prosperity would lie before us. By all means, then, let the people take the initiative and nominate General Grant for the next President, independent of political parties, factions, caucuses, or conventions; for that would be the solution of our political and sectional difficulties.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

This magnificent SUMMER HOTEL will open on the FIRST OF JUNE.

Families who secure rooms from June 10 to September 2, a period of twelve weeks, will be taken at reduced rates. Address,

J. F. CAKE,

5 11 stuth 6t CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALER PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wamsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, SOLID SILVER & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 3 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 25]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

6 17 SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $8 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11amthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The jury in the case of Alexander Bradley, charged with killing John Markey, the full particulars of whose trial was given in yesterday's Telegraph, rendered a verdict last evening of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy.

Anniversary.—The second annual anniversary of the Polytechnic Institute was held at Morgan's Hall last evening. The exercises were of an instructive character, and the children, by their ready answers to the numerous questions propounded to them, gave obvious evidence that they had made wonderful progress during the past year. The Institute commenced two years ago with three pupils; now the number exceeds seventy. It is under the charge of Professor Burns.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For additional local items see outside pages.]

The Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society.—The monthly meeting of this Medical Association of the new school of Therapeutics was held on Thursday evening, at the College Building, Filbert street, above Eleventh.

Several names were added to the already long list of members. A great variety of business of interest to physicians was transacted. The term of office of the Committee on Cholera, appointed last May, having expired by limitation, the same gentlemen, viz., Drs. Bushrod W. James, J. H. P. Frost, Adam Lippe, John K. Lee, and J. C. Morgan, were constituted the committee for the ensuing year.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of the members of the Society in regard to the death of their late fellow-member, Dr. Charles N. Leech, and of condolence and sympathy with the family of deceased, were unanimously adopted.

The following delegates were elected respectively to the American Institute of Homœopathy, which meets in New York on the 5th of June, and the State Medical Society, whose annual session will be held in this city on the 3d of June, viz.:—

American Institute — Drs. W. Williamson, Lippe, H. N. Guernsey, Frost, Bushrod W. James, Brooks, and McClatchey.

State Society—Drs. Jeanes, David James, W. H. Smith, Lippe, W. M. Williamson, Brooks, Von Tagen, A. H. Ashton, Martin, and Richard Gardiner.

The Proposed South Street Bridge.—The Commission appointed by the recent act of Assembly to oversee the construction of a substantial bridge across the Schuylkill at South street, convened yesterday afternoon. Mr. John Welsh presided.

The supplementary act, which directs that the work of building the bridge shall be commenced by the 1st of July, 1867, was read. A motion was adopted inviting the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to meet the Commission at its next meeting.

The proposed action was discussed by Messrs. H. M. Phillips, William B. Mann, Esq., Mr. Eastwick, and Mr. J. P. Wetherill.

The suggestion of Mr. Wetherill, for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Law Committee of Councils, was agreed to, after some remarks from Mr. Welsh upon the propriety of acting in harmony with Councils.

Messrs. Mann, Eastwick, and Struthers, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Chief Engineer, and procure his plans for a bridge at South street.

The chairman was authorized to appoint Committees on Finance, Law, Estimates, and Superintendence.

School Buildings.—In addition to the schools mentioned as reported favorably, in our report of the proceedings of Select Council yesterday, one is to be built on Christian street, above Front, in the Third Ward, and another on Fourth street, above George, in the Sixteenth Ward.

The citizens of the Seventeenth Ward, adjoining, are suffering sadly for the want of school accommodations, and have been for a long time.

A resolution has been passed in the Board of Control requesting Councils to set apart $45,000 out of the million loan, for the erection of a proper school house in the Seventeenth Ward. This will remedy much of the evil.

The want of proper school accommodations is severely felt in some of the sections, and it has been wisely determined to erect a number of new buildings, not only spacious, but properly ventilated and lighted.

A Comparison.—The following was the marking of the thermometer at the Merchants' Exchange, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the 9th to the 17th, inclusive, of May, 1866 and 1867:—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1866—	75	75	75	76	83	64	66	79	53
1867—	64	67	76	69	69	71	67	67	67

From the above it will be seen that the weather at 4 o'clock on the 17th of last May was colder by 14 degrees than at the same hour yesterday.

Closing Exercises.—The closing exercises for the term of St. Michael's Parochial School, under the care of the Christian Brothers, took place last evening. The building was crowded with the friends of the scholars. The pupils showed much proficiency in the exercises, which were enlivened by music from the band, composed of boys attached to the institution.

Capsized.—A boat containing three men was capsized off Kensington about 6¼ o'clock last evening. One of the men was entirely exhausted, and had it not been for the timely arrival of a boat, the three would undoubtedly have perished. The accident was witnessed by the passengers on the Pilot Boy.

A Painful Casualty.—John Wailder, a German, aged twenty-four years, and a carpenter by occupation, had his right arm terribly lacerated yesterday, at Bergner's brewery, Thirty-second and Thompson streets. He was examining some machinery, when his arm came in contact with it and was drawn between two rollers. It will be necessary to amputate the limb above the elbow.

We are Selling

Men's Cassimere Suits,	all-wool,	as low as	$10·00
" " "	better for		12·00
" " "	"		15·00
Boys' " "	all-wool,	as low as	5·00
" " "	better for		7·00

These are all good, serviceable garments, well adapted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. Perry & Co., Star Clothing Emporium, No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

New Method of Smoking Tobacco.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn up through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotin. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere.
P. A. Snell & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

☞ A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a *Suit from $9 to $50.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a *Suit from $9 to $50.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a *Suit from $9 to $50.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a a a a a a a *Suit from $9 to $50.*
Well Cut and Well Made.
Well Cut and Well Made.
Well Cut and Well Made.
Well Cut and Well Made.
☞ A a a a a a a a a a *Coat from $4·50 to $30.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a a *Coat from $4·50 to $30.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a a *Coat from $4·50 to $30.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a a *Coat from $4·50 to $30.*
Good Fit Guaranteed.
Good Fit Guaranteed.
Good Fit Guaranteed.
Good Fit Guaranteed.
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Vest from $1·75 to $10.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Vest from $1·75 to $10.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Vest from $1·75 to $10.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Vest from $1·75 to $10.*
500 Different Styles.
500 Different Styles.
500 Different Styles.
500 Different Styles.
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.*
☞ A a a a a a a a a *Pantaloon from $2·75 to $18.*
Wide and Medium Styles.
Wide and Medium Styles.
Wide and Medium Styles.
Wide and Medium Styles.
☞ A a a a a a a a *Boy's Suit for $5 and up.*
☞ A a a a a a a a *Boy's Suit for $5 and up.*
☞ A a a a a a a a *Boy's Suit for $5 and up.*
☞ A a a a a a a a *Boy's Suit for $5 and up.*
Read it.

We are laboring to reduce the price of Clothing, and find we can do it, and still make a profit. The people are finding out how much they can save, and at the same time be well served. We only invite examination, and where to purchase is then quickly decided.
Wanamaker & Brown, Popular Clothing House, Oak Hall, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

Economy should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Ah! You are Getting Bald, are You?—Well, that misfortune is easily remedied. Jayne's Hair Tonic excites the scalp to vigorous action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures all eruptive diseases of the scalp, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair, while as a dressing it is unequalled, keeping the hair glossy and soft. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son. No. 242 Chesnut street.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Etc.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, May 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

Real Estate.—J. M. Gummey & Sons' sale on Monday next, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include valuable store property, Second street, by order of Orphans' Court; handsome residences on Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, Pine, and Locust streets; elegant building site near Germantown, etc. etc.

Jeff. Still at the New York Hotel.—And it is to be hoped that he will remain still, no matter where he is, not occupying so much public attention, but give a chance for people to think of the choice Spring Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

B. T. Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Potash, or the Ready Soap Maker, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the Agency.
Henry C. Kellogg, S. W. cor. Water and Chesnut streets.
All parties are legally privileged to sell Babbitt's Ready Soap Maker, and will be protected.

A Refrigerator that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

The Great Resort for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

Frames! Frames!!—Go to Reimer & Co. to have your Pictures framed. They manufacture and sell cheap. Frames for Photographs of superior finish and style at Reimer & Co.'s, No. 624 Arch street.

Attention is called to the advertisement in to-day's issue of a corner residence on Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia, to be sold on Tuesday next by Thomas & Sons.

Depot for the sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. Lash & Co.

Buy your Hats from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

Spring and Summer Underwear.—
Gauze Shirts $1 to $8·50. No. 1035 Chesnut street.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. No. 1035 Chesnut street.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. No. 1035 Chesnut street.
McIntire & Brother.

Spring Clothing
For Men and Boys now ready. Large Assortment and Low Prices.
Wanamaker & Brown, Popular Clothing House, Oak Hall, S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4·41	Moon Rises	rises.
Sun Sets	7·12	High Water	1·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCammon, Wash. Butcher, John Sparhawk, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	April 27
England	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 1
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	May 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 7
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	May 4
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 7
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May 7
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 11
FOR EUROPE.			
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	May 18
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 18
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	May 18
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Wm. Penn	New York	London	May 21
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 22
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atalanta	New York	London	May 25
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	May 25
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	May 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	May 18
Corsica	New York	Havana	May 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 18
Fung Shuey	New York	Hong Kong	May 18
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	May 18
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	May —
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig M. Day, Loud, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, Wilmington, Del., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Buehler, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppiler.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, New Haven, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr S. C. Willetts, Wheaton, Lynn, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Millville, J. R. Street.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, Newport, Burnside Coal Co.
Schr J. Compton, Childs, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Bristol, Rommell & Hunter.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, 13 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Federal Hill, Wheeler, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Zouave, Williams, 1 day from Milford, with grain to James Barrett.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, from Bath.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Washington.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from Hartford.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Salem.
Schr Maggie Smith, Grace, from Salem.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Morris River.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from Boston.
Schr John Compton, Childs, from Boston.
Schr E. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr K. Miller, Anderson, from Boston.
Schr S. C. Willetts, Wheaton, from New York.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 16th instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of John A. Brown, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gaffany, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2221 Race street, above Susquehanna avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CAVANAGH.—On the 16th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of James Cavanagh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Westminster avenue, near Meeting-house lane, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Sunday afternoon next at 1 o'clock.

FLANAGAN.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM G. FLANAGAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 623 S. Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Lutheran Church. **

MASSEY.—On the afternoon of the 15th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM MASSEY, Jr., aged 28 years.

The relatives of the family and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1608 Green street, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

MILLIGAN.—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, at Buffalo, N. Y., CHARLES H. MILLIGAN, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. M. Wheatley, Phœnixville, Pa., on Monday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. *

MYERS.—On the 16th instant, ELLA CORNELIA, daughter of M. W. and Jane Myers, aged 5 months and 1 week.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 1012 Randolph street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Burlington, New Jersey, on the 16th instant, WILLIAM F. SMITH, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Union street, above Main, Burlington, N. J., on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

To Save Walking When You Want Hardware, come to our neighborhood. There are seven Hardware Stores within two squares, thus giving you a greater variety of stocks to select from than elsewhere. But don't forget to examine our assortment among them. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Keys for Locks, Night Latches, Padlocks, Valises, etc. A large variety and other Locksmiths' Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

For Physicians, Druggists, and others who are liable to be called on at night, a Chain Bolt to the front door is desirable, as it enables them to observe the applicant before allowing admission. Applied to a chamber door, it promotes ventilation by allowing the door to be partially open, while still secure against intrusion. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 18 5p

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 641 NORTH NINTH STREET. At Wholesale Only [5 10 5p]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 17 2m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1m5p] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary. EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail..........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..........$1·00
Quarts in bottle..........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..........$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuthsl

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC.

WILL BE OPENED

On Thursday Next, May 9,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

R E M O V A L.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 30 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to
J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,000
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-rings	15,000
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,000
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,000
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,000
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,500
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear-rings	3,500
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,000
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby, half hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

"We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond setter, No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
All orders for Certificates must be addressed to
J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary,
5 15 Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—MYSTERY TRIUMPHANT.
Second week of THE LUBIN BROTHERS in their WONDERFUL CONJURATIONS.
The beautiful ANTHROPOGLOSSI and the comical LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY.
EVERY NIGHT, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
MATINEES.
Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 5 13 6t

CONCERT HALL.—HARTZ Will commence MONDAY, May 20, IN HIS CELEBRATED MAGICAL SEANCES, To continue EVERY EVENING for TWO WEEKS. Matinees—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2. Among other Miracles, THE MYSTERY, A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR, THE INSTANTANEOUS GROWTH OF FLOWERS, THE DEVIL'S HAT and STRIKING WATCHES, Will be introduced for the FIRST TIME.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. Can be secured, commencing Friday, May 17, at Charles Trumpler's Music Store, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. Matinees—Children, half price. Doors open at 7½; Matinees at 1½. CHAS. LEVI, Manager.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION. FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE EVERY EVENING. GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME, ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT." OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [3 4
The last rehearsal will take place on June 1st.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SIX CLASSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
In her great Classic and Historic Impersonation of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
pronounced by critics as superior to Ristori in the same part.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, May 21.
Box sheet now open at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where seats may be secured for any performance during the season. Matinee, Saturday, May 25.
Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO BARTON HILL, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 22. THREE SPLENDID PIECES!
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, SKETCHES IN INDIA. DANNY THE BARON.
MRS. JOHN DREW, DAN BRYANT,
MISS SUSAN DENIN, J. H. STODDART,
BARTON HILL, JOHN SEFTON,
And others.
Also, the ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY, By kind permission of Mrs. John Drew, and the WALNUT STREET THEATRE COMPANY, By kind permission of Messrs. Clarke & Booth.
Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 18 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Management take great pleasure in announcing that they have effected an engagement with the celebrated
GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
who will make their first appearance this season in Philadelphia, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre.
This Company comprises all of the
OLD FAVORITES,
among whom may be mentioned
MADAME FREDERICI, MADAME ROTTER, MADAME JOHANNSEN, F. HIMMER, T. HABELMAN, W. FORMES, J. HERMANN, C. STEINECKE, And others.
A CHORUS OF 40 VOICES, AN ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS, Under the Leadership of A. NUENDORF.
Among the Operas to be performed are the following:—

Masaniello,	Fra Diavolo,
Merry Wives of Windsor,	Fidelio,
Marriage of Figaro,	La Dame Blanche,
Martha,	Don Giovanni,
The Huguenots,	Robert le Diable,
Faust,	Etc. etc.

And a new Opera by MEYERBEER never before performed in this country, and entitled DIE ADLER'S HORST.
Monday Night—THE JEWESS.
Tuesday Night—FAUST. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS JULIA DALY. TWO GLORIOUS PIECES. Dion Boucicault's popular three-act Drama, COLLEEN BAWN.
Elly O'Conner..........Miss JULIA DALY
To conclude with BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BOUCICAULT'S thrilling drama (esteemed by himself his most effective production) of JEANIE DEANS. JEANIE DEANS, having been received on each evening with UNSURPASSED EVIDENCE OF FAVOR, will be presented every night until further notice.
New scenes by Witham.
SUSAN DENIN AS JEANIE DEANS.
Act I—View of Edinburgh; the Discovery.
Act II—Realization of Lauder's Picture, the "Trial of Effie Deans."
Act III—Preparations for the Execution; Attack on the Tolbooth.
To conclude with Brougham's Extravaganza of PO-CA-HON-TAS.
SUSAN DENIN AS POCAHONTAS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES FULL. GREAT BILL. SIXTH NIGHT OF MR. DAN BRYANT. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 18, Second Night of the great Play, SHAMUS O'BRIAN; OR, THE BOLD BOY OF GLENGALL, with its fine cast, grand effects, songs, and dances.
Shamus O'Brian..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
After which, the thrilling Drama, THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
Larry O'Gig..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
Monday—THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

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WHAT IS IT?

It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.

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To Paris and back without a White Shirt.

You will never have a rumpled bosom;
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Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.
THUS, TOO,
You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor
Save in soap;
Save in coal;
Save too
The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.

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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1867.

The Southern Negro Vote.

The New York *Herald*, in a temperate and conciliatory article upon the negro question in the South, ascribes to the Republican party a desire to organize the whole body of the negroes into one compact party, voting always "in opposition to their white neighbors," and proceeds to argue the probable ill effects if such a policy should be carried out. Our contemporary, by ascribing to the Republicans a purpose which they do not entertain, rests its arguments upon a false foundation, and assails a man of straw.

The Republican party has no desire whatever to array the negroes of the South as a class against the whites, or to see them voting always in opposition to their white neighbors. On the contrary, the Republican party would know nothing whatever, either at the South or at the North, of colors, races, or conditions. It simply recognizes *men* as men. Its platform is the grand and truly democratic principle of equal rights for all, and on this platform it solicits the suffrages of all men at the South, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition. If the great mass of the negroes shall be found supporting the Republican party, it will be because they believe their common rights safer in the custody of that party than in that of its opponent. The instinct of safety will naturally lead them to act with that party which seems the surest to afford that protection. Nobody can justly blame the negro for doing this. He would not exhibit ordinary shrewdness should he do otherwise.

It must be remembered that this class of citizens have but just won a recognition of their rights, and that not through the voluntary action of their "white neighbors," but through the powerful interposition of the Government of the United States. Until their status as citizens, possessed of equal rights and privileges with others, shall have been recognized and guaranteed in the Constitutions of the Southern States, it would be the sheerest folly for the negroes to act with the Democratic party. The position of that party in every Northern State is one of implacable and rancorous hostility to the rights of the negro. It opposes granting him the rights of suffrage even in States where his numbers are so small as to preclude the idea of his exerting any appreciable influence upon political contests. In every State, except the late Rebel States where the negroes have been enfranchised by Congress, do we find the Democratic party the deadly foe of the negro's rights. How can it be expected, then, with any shadow of reason, that the negro will support the Democratic party? What class of white citizens would do so under similar circumstances? If, then, the negroes of the South should be found voting as a solid body in the ranks of the Republican party, it will be because the Democratic party, by its folly and injustice, will have *forced* them there. It is vain to expect men to vote with a party that is composed of their open and declared enemies.

But even in the event of the great body of the negroes of the South voting with the Republican party, as they probably will be forced by the Democrats to do, there is no danger whatever that their "white neighbors" will all be found voting on the other side. There is a powerful white element in every Southern State that is already actively at work in organizing the Republican party. It only needs protection and encouragement to make its influence speedily felt. Tennessee is an example. The District of Columbia is another. Indeed, in most of the late Rebel States there is a sufficient Republican element among the whites to make, when united with the negroes, a majority of the whole people, and thus legitimately to become the dominant political power in the State. It is the fear of this, in our opinion, that induces the attempts of the fire-eating Rebel element to get up disturbances and riots to suppress free speech, and to defeat the organization of the Republican party in the South.

A Crime that Should be Checked.

John H. Diehl, Esq., Collector of the Second District, deserves the thanks of the community for having caused the arrest of a party who had sent him money under circumstances which admitted of no other interpretation than that it was intended to influence his action as an officer of the Government. The crimes of bribery and of attempted bribery have become so common, and almost shameless, that it is high time that an example should be made to check their rampant growth. There is a mistaken feeling of kindness and delicacy which restrains many honest officers from making similar exposures. The attempts to bribe, in connection with the revenue service, and especially that department of it which relates to distilled spirits, are most persistent and unblushing. No sooner does an officer evince a disposition to protect the interests of the Government, and faithfully carry out the laws, than these corrupt scoundrels begin to assail him. "Presents" will be tendered him in a hundred different ways. Letters with money in them will be sent to him through the post office, or left at his house in his absence. Every effort, in short, will be made to seduce him from the fulfilment of his duties. It is quite time that a check should be put on these attempts at bribery. They constitute a grave crime, and should be repressed with severe penalties.

The New Minister to Berlin.

The selection of the Hon. George Bancroft as Minister to Berlin, to succeed the late Joseph A. Wright, is one which has given universal satisfaction. If all of the appointees of the President were of the class of men to which Mr. Bancroft belongs, there would be nothing but praise accorded him on each new appointment. The United States should be represented abroad by the very best specimens of Americans. The constant tendency at work in Europe to associate the idea of republicans with vulgarity must have some other influence to counteract it. We are sorry to say that the needed influence is not supplied by the class of American citizens who make the tour of the Old World.

To a great extent, they are far from the best specimens of our gentlemen or ladies. It must be by having diplomats of the highest education, refinement, and reputation, that we can show to aristocracy that the citizens of a republic are not necessarily untutored. We therefore hail the appointment of Mr. Bancroft with peculiar satisfaction. He has a universal reputation as a writer, he is a splendid scholar and gentleman, and we earnestly hope that he will accept the office, and thus afford our Government a representative in Germany who can well attend to our interests in the present critical condition of Teutonic Europe.

Weak Defense of the Mobile Rioters.

Our Democratic contemporary endeavors to excuse the attempt of its friends in Mobile to murder Judge Kelley, by heaping vituperation upon that gentleman's head for daring to go South at all. It says: "His speeches have been brutal, vindictive, insulting, incendiary." This is not true. Mr. Kelley never makes speeches of that character, and those he has made during his present trip have been remarkably moderate and conciliatory. They have been far more temperate, respectful, and courteous towards his opponents than are the daily editorials of our contemporary towards the Republicans. Our contemporary's adjectives would be very appropriate in describing its own productions, but are altogether out of place and untrue as applied to the speeches of such a gentleman as Judge Kelley. Some more plausible excuse than this must be sought for the Rebel rioters and murderers of Mobile.

We are glad to see that the Cretans have gained a decided victory over the Turks in a pitched battle, in which Omar Pasha is said to have lost 3000 men. Coming, as it does, at the moment of doubt in regard to the success of our Christian brothers, it will be as decisive as the surrender of Yorktown, nearly ninety years ago. It probably secures the independence of Crete.

Mr. W. E. Chandler, for some time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned. In the discharge of his duties he has given general satisfaction.

Jefferson Greeley and Horace Davis.

From the Chicago Times.

It needed not, however, the presence of Jefferson Greeley in the Court of Judge Underwood, and his name on the bail-bond of his friend Horace Davis, to convince the latter of the fervency and constancy of his friendship. Between "a high-toned Christian gentleman" and "a noble representative of unselfish philanthropy" there are mutualities of aspirations reaching beyond the personal and ephemeral, and taking hold of comprehensive and immortal issues, involving the liberties, the elevation, and the God-given rights (as we increase in loyalty we unconsciously drop into the loyal style) of men fashioned after the image of the Infinite, and having a promise of the beatitudes which make resplendent the shore of the Eternal [illegible]

These, or something like these, were the bonds uniting Jefferson Greeley and Horace Davis. They were not self-deceived, as was the young man who said he experienced religion at camp meeting, and thought he enjoyed it for three months, but then ascertained "it was only worms," because they had read the Declaration of Independence and knew whereof it affirmed. They knew it taught that all "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." So did Horace Davis affirm, and so did Jefferson Greeley asseverate. Here was the doctrine of secession in all its length and breadth. Greeley fulminated it from the press, and Davis from the mouths of Confederate cannon. There was a slight disagreement between them touching "the right of a man to larrup his own niggers," but this was subordinated to the grand central idea in the political creed of both, and averred by them to be "the only principle on which a truly Republican Government can rest."

As the theory of secession is established by the Congressional policy of reconstruction, Davis appears before the country as a man whose doctrines have been vindicated by the Government which pursued their defenders with the fagot and the sword, and Greeley can claim as his triumph the despotism which has resulted from the license he has taught. Perhaps underneath all the demagoguism, the venemous partisanship, and hatred of the Union which at times have marked the political life of these men, there has been a conviction of the correctness and of the intrinsic justice of their theories; but this will not atone for the terrible crimes and miseries attending the war they were swift to provoke. So far as their present intimacy indicates a wish to extinguish the passions which led to the war and incited to the atrocities which blacken the history of the conflict, let them have all the proper commendation and encouragement; but no true American will permit mawkish sentimentality to obliterate from his memory the disunion record of Greeley and Davis because they now shake hands over the ghastly and awful gulf of blood which themselves and their followers opened.

Horace Greeley and Jeff. Davis.

Office of the "Tribune," New York, May 17.—To the Editor of the *World*—Sir:—Will you please tell your readers that your reporter's statement that *I* was in one of the carriages "which conveyed Jefferson Davis to the New York Hotel" was entirely unfounded? I was then far away, and never saw Mr. Davis anywhere but in Richmond for a few minutes; was never "closeted" with him, nor had any sort of communication with him, save to exchange in a crowd a few of the commonest commonplaces. As your mistake is calculated to do public mischief, I ask its emphatic correction. Yours, Horace Greeley.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. W. E. MOORE, of Westchester, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN 10½ A. M.; Rev. FRANCIS HODGSON, D. D., 8 P. M. Seats all free. Come and welcome. *

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE last sermon to the Young, for this season, on "Bible Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. *

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, near Arch.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. R. BEADLE. 1t*

MARKET SQUARE CHURCH GERMANTOWN.—Rev. JOHN C. TRINICK, D.D., of Washington City, will preach in this church to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE BUSINESS OF LIFE TO BE CHOSEN ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES." By request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. WILLIAM T. EVA will preach on the above subject in the FIRST KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above HANOVER Street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. *

BIBLE LESSONS FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE, No. 5.—"Consider the Lilies," will be the subject of the Sermon To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 8 o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Lord's Day Schools of the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH will be held in the Meeting House, NEW MARKET Street, above POPLAR, To-morrow, 19th inst., at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. POINDEXTER HENSON, Rev. WILLIAM CATHCART, and B. FRANKLIN DENNISON, Esq. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Divine service To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. J. ADDISON HENRY, and in the Afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM RICE, D. D. *

REV. E. M. LONG WILL DELIVER a Lecture in ENON BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTIETH and OXFORD Streets, on "The Wonders of Faith," next THURSDAY EVENING, illustrating the subject by a beautiful Panorama. *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth. Sermon To-morrow by Pastor, Rev. T. J. SHEPHERD, D. D.—Morning at 10½ A. M., "Our Lord's new Commandment." Evening at 7½ P. M. "Obstructions to Seed-growth."

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. THOMAS McCAULEY; and at 8 P. M. by Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. Strangers welcome *

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., OF Albany, will preach in NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and ¼ before 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Bees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
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UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;
Two hundred for the third, and
One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the Republican State Executive Committee, the citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in convention (agreeably to Rule 10 of the Rules for the Government of the Republican Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Williamsport on the 26th day of June, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the whole people.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Chairman.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries. 5 17 4t

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION appeals to the public for aid in support of its work of Educating the Freedmen. It has sixty-three teachers in the field, who are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, at a cost of over Four Thousand Dollars a month. Unless the friends of the work give liberal aid, many of the schools must be closed for want of means of support. The Managers think the schools ought to be kept open until the Southern States are prepared to take charge of and sustain them, and they do not feel justified in closing any of them without making known to the public their need, and appealing for aid.

Contributions may be sent to the rooms of the Commission, No. 711 SANSOM Street, or to
E. W. CLARK, Treasurer,
5 16 6t No. 35 S. THIRD Street.

"C" COMPANY, GREY RESERVES, Attention!—The Company will assemble in uniform, fatigue cap, white belts and gloves, at BROAD STREET ARMORY, THIS EVENING, at 7·30 sharp, for parade. By command,
Captain WILLIAM W. ALLEN.
GEORGE H. TRIMBLE, First Sergeant. 1t*

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCK HOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1625 MARKET Street.
5 18 sw4t* N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 7 tuths6t JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
An Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 21, at 4 P. M., at No. 129 S. FRONT Street, for election of Directors and other purposes. Legal notice is hereby given.
5 8 11t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 8 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections, and Glandular Swellings — In all indolent ulcerations, where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to a renewed effort, and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills, by purifying the blood, considerably expedite the operation.
Sold by all Druggists. 5 13 mfsm4t

WHY LANGUISH WITH A SICK Headache, when one or two doses of that pleasant remedy, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, will remove the pain and leave the brain cloudless? [5 14tuthstf4p
KEPT BY DRUGGISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
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PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

THE NEW
GRAND SQUARE
CHICKERING PIANO.

The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled Grand Pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art.

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

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PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
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4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
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The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3tp

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LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4 29 mthstf3trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

THE QUEEN.

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter,
NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Admission..........TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
NO SEASON TICKETS.
Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 17 6t

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers !!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [5 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WE WILL OPEN TO-DAY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STRAW, CHIP, AND PAMELIA HATS AND BONNETS,
For Ladies and Misses, from late Straw Goods Sales made by Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers, which we will sell at a great reduction on regular prices. Milliners would do well by giving us a call.
MARSLAND'S,
1t NO. 237 SOUTH STREET.

W.H. DESKS. 111 N.TH
GROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET.
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, 17TH INSTANT, whilst driving in West Philadelphia, A SEAL SKIN PORTEMONNAIE, with a small sum of money in it. Five Dollars Reward will be paid on delivery at 1838 DELANCEY Place. 1t*

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. { FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuthstp4

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System.*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wsm4

THE CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Another visit with which the American compartment has been honored is that of a whole phalanx of the Parisian musical world, in the shape of Gounod, the celebrated composer; Erard, the well-known piano-forte maker, accompanied by some first-rate artists, to play upon and hear the instruments of Chickering & Sons, of New York and Boston, now set out in one of the halls. The sensation produced by the superior sonority of these pianos over any that are manufactured in Paris was very great, and all the authorities present unanimously expressed their admiration of the marvellous effects produced and the marked progress which had been achieved. If only for the sake of such a surprise and triumph as this over artistic Paris, the labors of the American Commission will not have been thrown away.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

RELIGIOUS NEWS.—Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Albany, New York, is to preach to-morrow in the Broad Street Presbyterian Church. Should the day be fine, we doubt not the church will be more than filled.

—A successful effort has been recently made by the members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, West Chesnut street, to defray the entire indebtedness remaining upon the ground on which the church is erected. Subscriptions to a sufficient amount have been promised, which are to be paid in the course of a few weeks to complete the object, and it is contemplated to hold a reunion of the friends of the church, to which all the former pastors have accepted invitations to attend. Among these pastors we might mention Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Brantley, of Georgia, both of whom were gentlemen highly esteemed by the congregation, and exceedingly popular throughout the city. They will both be present at the reunion meeting, and we have no doubt the friends of the Tabernacle Church will enjoy the affair vastly. It is also proposed to hold, on the evening following the reunion, a magnificent anniversary celebration of the Tabernacle Church Sunday Schools, at the Academy of Music. We have not yet seen a programme of this affair, but having been assured that the chair is to be occupied by Rev. G. A. Peltz, the pastor of the church, that Drs. Brantley and Eddy will both be present, that the annual report of the schools is to be read by Rev. Dr. Griffith, and that the entire Sunday School will occupy the platform, and will render a number of their beautiful pieces of music under the leadership of J. M Evans, Esq., assisted by a brass band, and some of the best professional art of the city, we are satisfied that an evening's entertainment will be furnished which has hitherto been unequalled.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back building of the house No. 271 South Third street. The second floor is occupied by Mr. John W. Frazier, the Assessor of the First District of Pennsylvania. The rear of the house is occupied by a lady named Dilks, who runs a sewing machine. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from the chimney. About a foot of the back building and ten feet of the roof of the main building were burned, doing but slight damage. The house was flooded with water, doing more damage than the fire. It is surprising with what slacrity the firemen can put water on a building; six streams were playing on a spot where a bucket full would have been sufficient.

The records of 1864 in the Internal Revenue office sustained a slight damage, resulting from the water which leaked through from the third story. But if they had not fortunately been removed as soon as the water made its appearance, the injury might have been serious. The danger to which such documents are exposed from fire and other disasters ought, surely, to induce the Government to provide the Collectors and Assessors with fire and burglar-proof safes.

A HIGHLY DISHONEST TRANSACTION.—It is said that one Mr. Foose is the genial keeper of a quiet little retreat at Fifth and Thompson streets, viz., a beer saloon; and further, that some time ago, said Foose was robbed of a pocket-book, containing, besides sundry notes, bills, currency, and a due bill of $25, bearing upon its face his endorsement. Yesterday Philip Walker, aged twenty-five, presented this bill and demanded payment of Foose, to the latter's great consternation and astonishment. Thinking that all was not right as to the manner in which Walker got the bill, he called in Officer Hazleton, who took Philip in custody. Alderman Develin committed the latter in default of $1000 bail to answer.

UNLUCKY CANINES—THE NUMBER CAUGHT AND REDEEMED.—The "dogs" happen at this period of the year to be the most unlucky race of animals in existence. If not tormented with muzzles, with which to curtail their freedom, they are placed in danger of immediate death and certain arrest. One hundred and twenty-nine of these strolling canines have been picked up during the last week by the catchers, of which number only fourteen have been redeemed. The remainder are to be immediately knocked in the head and transported to the bone-yards, to be immediately manipulated into bone-dust and fat.

LARCENY OF $13.—James Fimmington, an Englishman, last evening went into the public house No. 314 South Front street, kept by Mr. Ogrives, and, while the latter was without, forced open the money drawer and took therefrom $13 in cash. The noise of his operations led to his detection, and Officer Rice, of the Third District, took him in custody. Alderman Butler committed him to appear in Court in default of $500 bail. Mr. Ogrives, it is said, has lost in the aggregate more than $400 in the same manner, and supposed by the same person.

PULLING UP FLOWERS.—It is a noticeable feature, common to almost every person who visits our public parks and cemeteries, of plucking flowers, gathering leaves, and breaking off small twigs from the bushes which either ornament the walks or mark the resting-places of the dead. Many think it no harm, or do it ignorantly; but it is a penal offense, and is often rigidly dealt with. John Stuart, for pulling up flowers from the plats in Mount Moriah Cemetery, was arrested yesterday, and fined five dollars and costs.

SHAD STEALING.—Two men were arrested this morning, about 6 o'clock, by Officer Grimes, of the Harbor Police, for stealing fifteen shad from the boats of the fishermen lying at Spruce street wharf. Their names as given by them are James Harrison and John J. Lynch. They have been looked upon as suspicious persons by the police, and their actions this morning demonstrated the fact that the suspicions were well founded. Alderman Butler committed them in $500 bail each.

HOME AGAIN.—We are glad to learn that our distinguished landscape painter, Mr. Thomas Moran, has returned from his visit to Europe, where he has been studying for the last year. He brings with him a large number of sketches made during his tour through France, Italy, and Switzerland; and we hope soon to see some glorious pictures from his hand of the famed lakes of Northern Italy, whose beauties he is so peculiarly fitted to represent.

LARCENY OF A PAIR OF GAITERS.—Elizabeth Dolan, aged forty years, was arrested last evening for entering the shop of Nicholas Clark, No. 1106 Poplar street, and taking therefrom, purposing to adapt them to her own use thereafter, a pair of ladies' gaiters, valued at $5. She was arrested at Eleventh and Poplar streets, with her confiscation in her possession, and this morning was committed by Alderman Massey, in default of $800 bail, to answer.

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING.—Jacob Pollard was arrested yesterday at Third and Buttonwood streets, on a warrant issued by Alderman Toland, charging him with cheating and defrauding certain persons of their just dues. He was committed by Alderman Toland, in default of $400 bail.

FOUND DEAD.—About 6 o'clock this morning the body of an old man was found in the stable connected with Mr. Ingram's hotel, on the Darby road. The name of the deceased was Wilson Brown, and from appearance it is judged that he died from intemperance and exposure.

DISHONESTY.—Yesterday afternoon Risdon Nicholas was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a sum of money from Mr. Nicholas, Sr., who resides at No. 1310 Heath street. Risdon was arrested at Thirteenth and Ogden streets, but the money had all been squandered.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown this morning a new counterfeit $10 bill on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, which has just made its *debut* in business circles. From its general appearance, a cursory glance would not be able to detect its spurious nature. The paper, wherein the generality of counterfeit notes lack greatly, is of apparent genuine quality; and the ornamentation and lettering at first sight would appear correct; but a critical examination will at once detect the counterfeit. Notice should be taken of the lathework, that is the network design which surrounds the figures on the upper corners of the bill. If they are not accurate, and cannot be traced with clearness, be assured that the bill is spurious. The figures and letters have not that distinctness which a comparison with the genuine will at once set forth.

The back of the bill will show the counterfeiter's work better than the face. The back of a good bill is a complicated mass of network, with the lines intertwining with regularity. Pay particular attention to the lathework around the figures, and it will at once be seen that the lines have been cut by hand, and although it may be the most skilful, it can never attain that regularity which comes only from the working of the geometrical lathe.

Do not receive a bill of its denomination without taking particular notice of its appearance. The counterfeit is much coarser than the genuine, and falls far short of the neatness and precision which can be found in the medallion and ornamentation on the good bill.

THE CONDITION OF POINER.—At noon to-day the condition of Poiner, who a few days ago desired so summarily to make way with himself, had so far improved that it was thought his recovery would be very speedy. He is placed with a number of patients in the upper story of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and complains of no pain whatever. The report circulated this morning that he was very irritable and had thrown a bowl at his nurse as a recompense for her services, is contradicted by the attending physician, who says that no patient has ever been admitted to the Hospital who preserves a more peaceful and quiet demeanor.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The fifty-first session of the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, convened at Bethel Church, Sixth street, at 9 o'clock this morning, —Bishop A. W. Wayman presiding—opened with religious services by Rev. J. Mitchell. Rev. James Lynch, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, was elected Secretary; Rev. H. J. Rhodes Assistant Secretary. The roll was called and showed a membership of sixty-six.

HEARING BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER HIBLER.—James Carr was charged with removing distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse. The case was continued until 5 P. M. on Monday, the 20th instant.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman, name unknown, died suddenly upon the sidewalk of dwelling No. 345 North Sixth street, this morning, about 9 o'clock. Cause of death not ascertained.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE—QUESTIONS ANSWERED:—

1. The Range can easily be managed.
2. Both Ovens will Bake or Roast Perfectly.
3. It will heat water more quickly than any other Range, either by water-back or log-back boilers.
4. The hot-air fixtures are perfect for heating rooms above.
5. The ashes cannot get out upon the hearth.
6. It is the most economical Range in the market.
7. Is warranted to give satisfaction.
8. It has been widely introduced, and is pronounced superior to any other Range.

To be had only of the patentee.

J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 Market street.

WHAT WE EAT, AND WHAT IS ITS CONDITION, IMMEDIATELY CONCERNS ALL.—The health, happiness, and the life of individuals are involved; and the man who eats wilted vegetables, stale meats, or milk, fruits, or any particularly decomposed food, will have his reward in dyspepsia, complicated diseases, and death. To avoid this is the duty of all, and in no one mode can it be accomplished with so much ease, with so little comparative expense, and with so much system, as in the possession of a good REFRIGERATOR. Some have advantages superior to others, but in all the qualities combined, and in obvious improvements, none seem to equal the Polar Refrigerator. This celebrated Refrigerator can be obtained at J. S. Clark's, No. 1008 Market street. Call and examine.

THE REASON.—
☞ THE REASON
☞ THE REASON
☞ THE REASON
☞ THE REASON
☞ THE REASON we are selling at such Low Prices is the purchase of Large Lots of Goods Direct from Importers and Manufacturers, and the recent decline at the mills enables us to offer our Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys at Extremely Low Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *Prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the United States.*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

DIED.

For additional deaths see Third Page.

CONWAY.—On the morning of the 18th instant, after a lingering illness, HANNAH ANN, relict of the late John Conway.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

HELMBOLD.—On the 18th instant, ELIZA R., relict of the late Joseph K. Helmbold.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

POOLE.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE STEVENSON POOLE, relict of the late Andrew R. Poole, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Hannis, No. 923 N. Broad street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SEMPLE.—On the 17th instant, MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D., aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 802 N. Broad street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. *

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED.

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS.
5 17 6trp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4smw§rp Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Supreme Court.

An application was made to the Supreme Court of this District several days ago for a mandamus to compel the Judges of election to place the names of certain citizens on the registry of voters. The Court to-day, through Judges Olin, Fisher, and Wiley, delivered separate opinions, all arriving at one conclusion, namely, that the mandamus could not lie until after the expiration of the ten days allowed by law for the correction of the poll list. The particular circumstances of the four or five cases presented were discussed, including that of Dr. Boyd, who had heretofore been convicted on two indictments of aiding and assisting the escape of slaves, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for fourteen years, but who, after serving eighteen months' imprisonment, was pardoned by President Lincoln. Dr. Boyd, on being denied by the Judge the privilege of having his name registered on the ground that he had been convicted of an infamous offense, produced his pardon, but this was not considered by them evidence of his right to vote. Judge Olin, in delivering his opinion to-day, held that the pardon restored Dr. Boyd to the possession of his civil rights, but Judge Fisher held that the pardon would not permit him to vote if the offense of which he had been convicted was infamous. The statute under which he was convicted was not in the nature of a penal law of disfranchisement, and, therefore, did not apply in this case, but the offense was not known at common law as an infamous crime which applied only to convictions, *malum in se*, or against the law of God. So Dr. Boyd was entitled to have his name registered. No remedy, however, could apply until after the expiration of the two days allowed by law for the correction of the poll lists.

This subject derives additional importance from the fact that but few white voters presented themselves for registration in the First and Second Wards, where the blacks have a majority, owing to the default of white citizens, many of whom are now desirous of having the books reopened in order that they may register.

The Impeachment Question.

The Committee on the Judiciary has taken a large mass of evidence on the Impeachment question. Representative Ashley is still here in connection with that subject. One of the members of the Committee says they will soon adjourn. They heretofore adopted a rule that the strictest secresy should be observed as to their proceedings, and this has been rigidly respected by all of them.

National Bank Securities.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows:—As securities held for circulating notes, $340,641,450; for deposits of public money, $38,902,950; total, $379,544,400.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Cotton quiet and stock scarce; middling uplands, 27@27½c. Coffee dull; prime Rio scarce at 18¾@19c., in gold. Flour dull and nominal at yesterday's decline. Wheat dull; choice Pennsylvania red at $3·30. Corn advanced c., at $1·18 for both yellow and white mixed Western at $1·07@1·10. Oats steady at 75@78c. for heavy; light sell higher. Sugar firm at 10¾@10½c. for good to prime refining. Provisions dull and firmer and unchanged. Whisky in bond, $2·31@2·33.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 U S 7-30s..Je........105⅝	$1500 City 6s, New...ls..102
$200 do...............105⅝	$500 C & A 6s,'88......... 89
$100 U S 7-30s..Jy........105⅝	5 sh Penna R.......... 51¼
$300 do...............105⅝	50 do...........ls.. 51¼
$100 U S 7-30s..Au........106⅛	2 sh Leh V R.......... 59
$4700 5-20's '64...rg..........105⅝	22 sh Morris Cl Pf.....119
$200 do.'65.cp.......108⅛	13 do...............119
$200 do.'65.cp.Jy.108⅛	50 sh Ins Co of N A... 18
$1000 City 6s, New.......102	40 sh Manuf Bank.... 31
$600 do.. New.......102	11 sh Sp & Pine.......... 27¼
$600 do.. New.......102	100 sh Susq Cnl.....b30.. 15½

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS'
GRAND
PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT
Will Positively Take Place, as Previously Advertised,
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be conducted on the Mutual Benefit Principle.

A Pro Rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket-Holders.

CAPITAL........$1,287,148

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,

And limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-eight. The Fairest and Most Impartial Plan of Presentation yet offered to the Public.

A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

One Cash Prize at	$75,000	$75,000
One Cash Prize at	50,000	50,000
One Cash Prize at	25,000	25,000
Two Cash Prizes at	10,000	20,000
Three Cash Prizes at	5,000	15,000
Four Cash Prizes at	3,000	12,000
Five Cash Prizes at	2,000	10,000
Eight Cash Prizes at	1,000	8,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes at	500	7,000
Twenty Cash Prizes at	300	6,000
Twenty-five Cash Prizes at	200	5,000
Forty Cash Prizes at	100	4,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes at	50	3,750
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes at	25	3,500
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes at	20	3,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes at	10	1,750
Two hundred Cash Prizes at	5	1,000
864 Cash Prizes, amounting to		$250,000
PIANOS.		
8 Steinway's Grand Pianos at	$1,500	$12,000
8 Chickering's Grand Pianos at	1,500	12,000
25 Steinway's Seven Octave Pianos at	800	20,000
25 Chickering's Seven Octave Pianos at	800	20,000
93 Melodeons at	140	13,020
125 Melodeons at	125	15,625
SEWING MACHINES.		
75 Wheeler & Wilson Cabinet Case Sewing Machines at	$165	$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson Half Case Sewing Machines at	125	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson Plain Sewing Machines at	85	11,305
73 Singers' Cabinet Case Sewing Machines at	165	12,045
100 Singers' Half Case Sewing Machines at	125	12,500
130 Singers' Plain Sewing Machines at	85	11,050
DIAMONDS.		
6 Full Sets Diamonds at	$3,500	$21,000
10 Full Sets Diamonds at	2,700	27 000
15 Diamond Cluster Rings at	850	12,750
20 Diamond Cluster Rings at	675	13,500
25 Diamond Cluster Rings at	450	11,250
33 Diamond Cluster Rings at	375	12,375
5 Diamond Cluster Pins at	655	3,275
GOLD WATCHES.		
16 Gents' Gold Watches at	$239	$3,824
26 Gents' Gold Watches at	225	5,850
42 Gents' Gold Watches at	185	7,770
86 Gents' Gold Watches at	135	11,610
20 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches at	200	4,000
55 Ladies' Gold Watches at	185	10,175
92 Ladies' Gold Watches at	160	14,720
106 Ladies' Gold Watches at	145	15,370
SILVER WATCHES.		
66 American Silver Watches at	$75	$4,950
125 American Silver Watches at	63	7,875
130 American Silver Watches at	48	6 240
223 Detached Lever Silver Watches at	27	6,021
249 Cylinder Silver Watches at	18	4,482
22 Plated Watches at	8	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at		668,015
TOTAL VALUE OF PRIZES		$1,287,148

N. B.—The distribution of these prizes has been positively secured against postponement; as an association of some of the leading Bankers and Merchants of this city have obligated themselves to purchase the tickets remaining unsold up to the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For sale at the Banking House of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a Club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:—

We will send

5 tickets to one address for	$4·60	40 tickets to one address for	$36·80
10 tickets do.	9·10	50 tickets do.	44·40
20 tickets do.	17·75	100 tickets do.	80·00
30 tickets do.	26·60		

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address, with town, county, and State in full.

Money by draft, Post Office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

Responsible Agents wanted throughout the country. Private circulars sent to agents upon application.

All communications must be addressed to

CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.,
5 18 21* No. 62 BROADWAY, New YORK.

FOURTH EDITION

Press Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The publishers of Missouri outside of St. Louis held a Convention here yesterday, to consider the general interests of the press. About forty delegates were present. A permanent State organization was effected, and the Convention adjourned to meet in this city a year hence.

The Laclede Races will commence on Monday next. Between sixty and seventy horses, including some of the best in the country, will be present.

The Nebraska Legislature met yesterday, and organized by the election of W. F. Chapin, Speaker of the House; J. S. Bowen, Clerk; E. H. Rogers, President of the Senate; L. L. Holbrook, Clerk. The House stands:—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 9. Senate—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4; Independent, 1.

The Indian Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—An Omaha despatch says that large numbers of Indians are near Forts Sedgwick, Saunders, Laramie, and Phil. Kearney, with hostile intentions, and troops are constantly being sent to these points. General Augur is using all the means in his power to prevent hostilities, or, in the event of war, to effectually chastise the Indians.

Arrival of the Hansa.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Hansa has arrived, with Southampton dates to the 7th instant.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Miscellaneous business before this Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stevenson, Walker, Farson, and Davis, a bill was sent up to the Grand Jury, charging them with conspiracy to cheat and defraud, in connection with the Monongalia Oil Company, and that bill was ignored. At that time, several terms past, application was made by private counsel for the prosecutors in the case to have all the proceedings then completed by the Grand Jury nullified, on the ground that a gentleman was then serving on that body who had not been summoned.

The matter was inquired into, and it was found that a gentleman was really through mistake served with a summons. But the Court refused to grant the application, stating that it was the Commonwealth's opportunity and right to challenge the array of Grand Jurors at the time the matter was before them for investigation: and they, having let their opportunity pass, could not take advantage of their own wrong.

This matter, after resting for a while, was again brought before the Court this morning. Counsel for the prosecution made an application for leave to sent this bill back to the Grand Jury, upon the ground that most important witnesses for the commonwealth, though present, were neither called nor examined by the Grand Jury, an affidavit of which was filed. Counsel for the defense asked for time, and the argument was postponed.

SENTENCE OF O'TOOHILL.

His Honor Judge Pierce came into Court, and an Oyer and Terminer was held.

John O'Toohill, convicted during the week of a charge of manslaughter in killing John Murray, on Christmas night last, at No. 2005 Market street, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—John G. Crawford was convicted in this Court of a charge of fraudulently making a written instrument, and fraudulently uttering the same. He represented himself to H. P. Sloan & Sons, No. 31 South Water street, and other firms in the city, as a large rice and rosin merchant of Charleston, S. C., wishing to form a connection with a Philadelphia house, and from Mr. Sloan he obtained an advance of a $5000 check upon forged and false bills of lading of a cargo of rice and rosin, but was arrested before he had cashed it. For this sharp trick he was to-day sentenced by Judge Brewster to the Eastern Penitentiary for six years.

John Simpson, convicted of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—The case of the City vs. Moore, in which the wife sues for a separate maintenance on the ground of desertion, reported before, was resumed this morning. Testimony was produced to prove that Mr. Moore always treated his wife with the utmost kindness and consideration; that every other relative always observed the most respectful conduct towards her; and that she left the house of her husband without cause. The case is not yet concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The following opinions were delivered this morning by Judge Allison:—Roberts vs. Roberts. Order for alimony for the same amount named in the decree founded on the verdict, to date from the time of the removal of the case from the Common Pleas to the Supreme Court by writ of error sued by the defendant; and also that the defendant pay to each of the two counsel for the libellant the sum of $150 as counsel fee.

Peterson vs. Waters. Rule for judgment, notwithstanding suggestion of defense. Rule discharged.

Reinboth vs. Bussier. Motion to strike off plea. Motion dismissed.

In the matter of Nash street, Germantown. Vacation of Nash street as reported on plan allowed, and plan confirmed accordingly.

By Judge Ludlow.—Williamson vs. Gates. Rule to strike off judgment. Rule discharged.

By Judge Pierce.—Walter vs. Mayer. Rule to show cause why restitution of the premises should not be ordered to defendant. Rule discharged.

ORPHANS' COURT—Decisions by Judge Ludlow.—Estate of William Hughes; exceptions to Auditor's report. Exceptions sustained, and modified as to commissions.

Estate of William Stallman. Sale set aside.

Estate of Ed. Roberts. Exceptions to Auditor's report. Exceptions dismissed and report confirmed.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY,

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office. All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH.
NO. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
1 30wsm3mSp PHILADELPHIA.

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
No. 715 CHESNUT St.,
(Masonic Hall.)

These Scales are manufactured only by the Original Inventors, and all others represented as Fairbanks' are mere imitations, of which purchasers should beware.

They are made of all sizes and capacities, and adapted to all required uses, embracing more than a hundred different modifications, among which are the following:—

CANAL OR WEIGH LOCK SCALES.
RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
RAILROAD DEPOT SCALES.
SMALL CAR AND WHARF SCALES.
ICE AND STONE SCALES.
HAY AND CATTLE SCALES.
COAL AND ORE SCALES.

They are extremely simple in construction, are made of the very best materials, by experienced and intelligent workmen, and under the strictest supervision of the inventors.

DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
GRAIN OR HOPPER SCALES.
WHEELBARROW SCALES.
PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES.
FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
DOCK OR LEVER SCALES.

Twelve Patents issued on FAIRBANKS' Scales ARE NOW IN FORCE, which are a guarantee that the inventive skill and enterprise of the manufacturers have not slackened with the growth of their UNRIVALLED REPUTATION.

FAIRBANKS' Scales have been in constant use in all branches of business for thirty years, in all parts of the world, and, having been most thoroughly tried are the acknowledged standard.

ROLLING MILL OR IRON SCALES.
BRIDGEHOUSE OR CHARGING SCALES.

They are fully warranted not only strong and accurate, but durable, and the manufacturers, who are permanently established and fully responsible, will always be prompt to make this warranty good.

FAIRBANKS' Scales have taken more first-class premiums than all others.

In addition to a complete assortment of FAIRBANKS' Platform and Counter Scales, we manufacture, and offer for sale to the trade, or retail,

WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS AND FRAMES.

Brass Beams, of all sizes.
Polished Iron Beams, of all sizes.
Japanned Iron Beams, of all sizes.
Cloth Beams, for determining the weight per yard.
Yard Numbering Beams.
Cotton Beams.
Paper Beams, for determining the weight of a ream by the weight of one sheet.
Standard Liquor and Dry Measures, for State County, City, or Town use.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
WAREHOUSE—MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
WILLIAM C. EWING,
1t GEORGE C. EWING, JR.

WANTS.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class Draughtsman wanted (none other need apply) at the office of

JOHN McARTHUR, Jr.,
5 16 3t* No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, from July 1 to September 1, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Location either in Atlantic City or Cape Island. Address, with terms, Box 38, Camden, N. J. 5 17 3t

GOOD BASS SINGER WANTED FOR A PROtestant Church. Address, by letter only, "S," No. 521 South TWENTY-SECOND Street. 1t*

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN TINMEN. Out-door workers. Apply at No. 521 South SECOND Street. 1t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE of twenty acres, convenient to either City Line, Old York Road, or Jenkintown Stations on the N. P. R. R. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to

C & A. PEQUIGNOT,
5 17 2t* No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished.

Apply at No. 221 CHESNUT Street,
4 27 tf Second story.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON THE Delaware, near a station, twenty miles from town, with furnished house, stable, ice-house, boat-house, and workshop, old shade trees, abundant fruit, and a superior garden, with crops in. Apply to

C. H. MUIRHEID,
5 8 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,
Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 165 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2½ from station on C. and A. R. R., 1½ from steamboat landing. Rent, $300. Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1026 ARCH Street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 18 10t*

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Store and Basement, suitable for any business, south side of Chesnut, one door below Seventh street. Rear entrance on Seventh street. Inquire at No. 630 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 1t

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRST-class Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district; a fine chance. Apply at Mill, HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

FURNISHED HOUSE, GERMANTOWN, to Rent for three or four months, at $125 per month, to a good tenant. Address Post Office Box No. 1697. 5 18 3t*

OFFICES TO RENT, 219 AND 225 SOUTH FOURTH Street. Apply to

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
5 18 6t Second Floor.

DESK ROOM OR PART OF A FURNISHED Office to rent. Apply to C. H. ELLIOT,
5 17 3t* No. 46 S. THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN

HANDSOME LACE GOODS.

ELEGANT POINTE COLLARS.
HANDSOME CLUNY COLLARS.
HANDSOME CLUNY HANDKERCHIEFS.
HANDSOME REAL VALENCIENNES COLLARS.
HANDSOME REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 REAL CLUNY COLLARS, AT 38 CTS. A JOB LOT.

LACE CURTAINS,

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS from auction, at half the actual cost of importation.

500 WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
ELEGANT LACE POINTES AND MANTLES.

Black Silks ! Black Silks !

A SPLENDID LINE OF THE BEST MAKES BLACK SILKS, at our usual LOW PRICES.

NEW SHADES OF ALPACAS—LEADS, PEARL, AND BISMARK.
20 PIECES WHITE PIQUE, AT 50 CTS.
FINE CORDED PIQUE, 62 AND 75 CTS.
10,000 YARDS FRENCH ORGANDIE LAWNS, AT 31 AND 37 CENTS, REDUCED.
A LOT OF ORGANDIE ROBES, VERY LOW.
HOOP SKIRTS CLOSING OUT.
BEST WHALEBONE CORSETS.
DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
RIBBONS FROM AUCTION. [5 1? sth2t

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH St.,
ARE SELLING

HANDSOME PLAID SILKS, at 75 cents per yard.
NEW STYLE STRIPED SILKS, at 87½ cents per yard.
PLAID SILKS, at $1·00 per yard.
PLAID SILKS, at $1 15 per yard.
PLAID SILKS, at $1·25 per yard.
BLACK SILK, at $1·12½ per yard.
BLACK SILK, at $1·25 per yard.
Excellent quality BLACK SILK, at $1·50 per yard.
BLACK SILK, for Sacques, yard wide, at $2·25.
Handsome GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1·87½ cents.
Fine quality GROS GRAIN SILK, at $2·00.
BLACK SILK, for Walking Suits, at $2·25 and $2·50
New Style PIQUE, at 45 cents.
1 case PIQUE, at 56 cents.
1 case PIQUE, at 62½ cents.
Figured PIQUE, new style, at $1·00.
Handsome BALMORALS, at $1·15.
HOOP SKIRTS made expressly for our own trade, very low.
DRESS GOODS in every variety, all the new styles.
Handsome PLAIDS, at 25 cents.
Handsome PLAIDS, at 30 cents.
New Style STRIPE GOODS, at 37½ cents.
Handsome Goods, for Travelling, at 50 cents.
Large Stock ALPACAS, all the new shades, very low.
Marseilles Counterpanes, Piano Covers, Bureau Covers, Table Covers.
All goods marked in plain figures, and at prices below competition.

A call is respectfully solicited by [1t

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

TUCKED SWISS MUSLIN.
A small lot at 90c. per yard, usual $1·25 quality.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

Just received, an entire case of the above, a very complete line, from 23c. to $1·35, and very cheap.

CAMBRICS, EMBROIDERED BANDS, AND FLOUNCINGS.

A great bargain, two yards for the usual cost of a single yard, or 50 per cent under usual price for same goods.

CAMBRIC MUSLIN.

Double-fold, very fine, for 40 cents a yard, or 37½c. by the piece of 20 yards. A bargain.

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT MULL; NAINSOOK; VICTORIA LAWNS; B'P LAWNS; PLAID and STRIPED NAINSOOK; SWISS and CAMBRICS; 4-4 and 5-4 CAMBRICS; FRENCH ORGANDIE, 4-4 and 8-4; PLAID ORGANDIE, 4-4 and 5-4; ALLICIENNES, or SHIRRED PIQUE, from 30c. to $1, equal to any in the market for the same price.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES AND CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.

A large lot of remnants, short lengths of Nottingham Curtain Laces, offered very low, to close out remnants.

NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES.

A large assortment of sizes and patterns at quite low prices, wholesale and retail.

NOTTINGHAM LACES,

for Pillow and Dresser Covers, Tassel Covers, Bed Vallances, Narrow Windows, Altar Trimming, with appropriate Church Devices upon it, etc. etc., from two to thirty-six inches wide, from 3 cents to 70 cents per yard, at

WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 38 North EIGHTH Street.

ALPACAS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LINE OF
Bombazine Finish Alpacas,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES.

PERKINS,
5 18 smw3trp NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH ST.

SILKS ! SILKS ! SILKS !

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO.

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 18 3mrp

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

May.

Monday, 13.—Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, opens a law office in New York. The Rebel Benjamin, in London, has done like Wise.

Tuesday, 14.—Miss Anna Dickinson commences her Southern tour. It is thought that if she delivers her usual orations down South some of the chivalry will be excited enough to cast sheeps' eyes at her.

Wednesday, 15.—Mr. Lloyd Garrison sails for Europe, to visit the Paris Exposition, to be exhibited along with the School Houses and Hospitals as a specimen of a Yankee garrison.

Thursday, 16.—Enforcement of the law against dogs going about the city without muzzles. Still a great many puppies are seen around Chesnut street, which, judging from their *collars*, all want *muslin*.

Friday, 17.—The *Black Crook* commences its Southern tour. On its first appearance at Norfolk it was pelted with bouquets of flowers, fired from a masked battery in the "third tier."

Saturday, 18.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor makes his Southern tour down Third street to his boarding-house, and speaks at all the public-houses on his route, when he is immediately waited upon by all the bar-tenders.

THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BY J. T. HEADLONG.

With Copious Notes by the Editor of the American Edition.

CHAPTER I.

HIS EARLY YOUTH.

The subject of our memoir was born early in life of rich, but respectable parents (*a*). Of his extreme youth little is recorded by contemporaneous biographers, though he seems to have been, even then, regarded as a *crying* evil by many inmates of the paternal mansion. When he was yet not far advanced in years—or, more properly speaking, weeks—he took to the bottle, and many of his sorrows were drowned in the bowl, which was prepared for him by his rulers at that early day; and he soon showed that peculiarity which marked his later years—his great love for "pap." As he grew up, he grew older, and was soon put in trousers, which he continued to wear until quite late in life (*b*). After being put in trousers he was put in school, and here his proficiency was soon marked by his teacher: some of them he bears till this day. His engineering abilities and tactics manifested themselves in his well-constructed "Libbys" out of wheat straws, for flies without wings (*c*): his ideas of centralization of power were beautifully exemplified by putting pins through the bodies of flies, and letting them then buzz and make their complaints within a proper sphere.

It is recorded that once the teacher, who herself belonged to the first families, put him



ON A SEAT BETWEEN TWO GIRLS,

as punishment for putting crooked pins on the benches of the other pupils (*d*). After keeping him thus confined for a quarter of an hour, the teacher's heart relented, and he was let out, twenty of the pupils of the school



JEFFERSON'S SUCCESS IN HARASSING THE ENEMY.

going his bail, so to speak—guaranteeing to take the punishment themselves rather than see him again in that condition.

CHAPTER II.

HE LEAVES HIS SCHOOL FOREVER.

His parents continuing to send him to school, and his teacher to send him home, there soon became a division in the sentiments of the parents and teacher, which young Jefferson soon discovered, and was not slow to turn to his advantage; he telling his teacher of the insults he received from his mother, and his mother of his treatment by his teacher. Consequently, from that time a deadly feud arose between the parties, and they both soon ceased to speak (*e*). Jefferson's father, who also had a great many niggers, now began to indulge his rising son by purchasing for him a hatchet and a peach tree. The tree was planted by his parent's hand as our subject was turning his sixth year. Before he turned his seventh year, the tree was cut down and made into spring traps to catch his father's pet pigeons; and when the manly youth was charged with the cutting of the tree, he owned the corn, which so pleased his father that he bought him two cowhides, and sent him to the negro quarters to implant into the children of the slaves the same love of truth which he had shown, and to which the slaves and their children were alike strangers.

CHAPTER III.

HIS COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

We left our hero in the last chapter at the "quarters," as the place where his father's slaves were generally to be found when not at work was called. Here, with his two cowhides, he became possessed of those *driving* qualities which shone so brightly in his after-life. As years added the goatee to his chin he was admired by a young octoroon, but whose father, who was a neighboring planter, had a great dislike of the Davis family, and especially to Jefferson. At one time, when the old Virginian was about to knock the brains out of the head of the subject of our memoir, Polly Ann, the heroic octoroon, threw herself between her enraged master and parent and her lover, and thus saved his life—an incident that has been made the subject of melo-drama by John Brougham, the stage-struck Irishman, under the title of "Pokeitontous; or, the Gentle Savage." This incident of our hero's life was shortly followed by his—but let us not anticipate.

CHAPTER IV.

HIS AFTER YEARS.

Having traced the life of our subject up to near his death, which he so narrowly escaped in the last chapter, we now proceed to his entrance into life and his attempts on Congress. Arriving at the age of twenty-one, he began a vigorous course of training at the corner grocery for Congress. Andrew Jackson was then President of the United States, and Congress was full. He was therefore sent, by the suggestion of the county magistrate and others, to West Point, where, with a towel, fork, and spoon, he soon became as expensive a student to the nation as any there. He struggled through his days and nights there manfully, and was finally declared a soldier of the regular army, acquainted with all the rules of war and all the belles of West Point. His standing in the class of '32 was about six feet, and as he grew and waxed he was given a command in Polk, Dallas, and Texas, which he filled with great satisfaction to himself and family. He returned from that campaign to take up his abode in Washington, the central hope of his eventful life (*f*). He was appointed to the Secretaryship of War, and it was he, assisted by Floyd, that first conceived the idea of rifled ordnance, which they carried to such an extent towards the latter part of their time, that they rifled every arsenal and navy-yard north of Mason and Dixon's line.

CHAPTER V.

HIS ESCAPE FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

The lessons of his early years having been lost upon him, he was chosen by the nation known as the Confederate States of America



HIS GLOOMY CONDITION AS PRESIDENT OF THE C. S. A.

for its first President, for a term of six years, at a salary of one hundred thousand dollars a year, Confederate currency. The nation, like most new enterprises, had considerable trouble to get itself properly started, as there was a rival concern in the same business, known as the United States of America, that was naturally jealous of any other party starting and running a similar establishment in its own territory, and after many hard words, which came to blows several times, Jefferson's concern had to close its doors. It was during this exciting time that our hero's tactics more particularly attracted the attention of the world.

While he was running his Confederacy, he was reduced personally to the greatest straits, and his wardrobe became scant: flour was remarkably scarce, and quinine was unknown. How often, as he sat in his lone cabin signing death-warrants for shooting prisoners, or other papers for his officers, must he have sighed for the "flesh-pots of Egypt," that seat now held by the "Moses" of his own slaves! It was during his struggles in this new enterprise that he came so near kicking the bucket,



HIS SPRING JOURNEY AFTER WATER.

as he was going to draw some water with his wife's crinoline on, and which so illy became a person who was in the habit of making such *rapid strides* towards the object of his purpose. He was thus overtaken by some Michigan Cavalry, and in his plight it is said that he was so stoical that he merely turned a little pail when arrested on his way to the spring. Although well advanced in years, and looking like a man of sixty summers, he insisted that but thirty Springs had gone over his head; it was afterwards discovered that, by counting them in his hoop-skirt, such was indeed the case.

Thus relieved of all his care as President of a concern that for perplexity had no rival in any mining or oil company of modern times, he began to pick up in health. His captors, if we should debase them by that name, immediately removed him to a sea-side Hotel, at Old Point Comfort, where in his younger days he so often wandered in day-time and danced at night. In these quarters he could but feel



HE IS FINALLY REWARDED FOR ALL HIS TRIALS BY BEING A STATE PRISONER AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

thankful that the concern had busted, and he was relieved from all responsibility of winding it up.

As at West Point, he still found his country generous, and while its guest he found all his bills paid, and things provided to make his time pass agreeably. At last even these days of retirement and repose began to satiate, and he longed again for the excitement of travel. With this end in view, Mr. Horace Greeley, of New York, and a few others of his personal friends, procured a Government steamer to take him to Richmond, to enable him to greet many of his former companions in arms, and to bid them farewell for a season. While here some eighteen or twenty of his friends became surety to his former companions that he would be with them again when wanted. Said he to his friends, when congratulating him on his present good fortune, "I would that you were all like me, except these bonds," which raised a hearty laugh, as Mr. Greeley feelingly exclaimed, "Don't mention it."

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRIP TO CANADA.

We now bring the subject of our memoir down to the closing scene. He leaves Richmond on a fast steamer for New York, where, at his hotel, he refuses to see newspaper reporters and other intruders. He makes a few purchases of some little comforts, drives with his legal counsellor, writes a note to Mr. Greeley, and proposes to pack his trunk for Canada. In all his later years he has had but one want, and that was to be "let a loan." Should this want be gratified by his twenty *dear* friends, dear at $5000 each, he will have accomplished his object, and have a pleasant voyage to Canada. The nation could not have spared a better man.

NOTES.

(*a*) Many doubts existed at one time as to the truth of this latter peculiarity of his parents, but public opinion has settled down to the belief here expressed.

(*b*) On one memorable occasion he wore his wife's clothing just as he was *changing* his *habits* as President of the C. S. A.

(*c*) It was a favorite occupation in after years to deprive his prisoners in a real Libby of *their arms*.

(*d*) This invention afterwards suggested to the inveptor the "Masked battery."

(*e*) This was accomplished by Jefferson's father shooting the teacher, which effectually prevented her from speaking.

(*f*) He seems never to have got rid of the idea of living in Washington; hence his strenuous efforts, with the aid of 1,000,000 soldiers, to get a chance to sit in the chair once filled by his friend and patron, Mr. Buchanan.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OFFER THIS MORNING, from the recent auction sales and other sources,

SILKS and DRESS GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Five} lots GRENADINE BAREGES at 25 cents a yard.

Job lots of DRESS GOODS at 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents a yard. As cheap as they were ever sold. 5 15 wfs3trp

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Ray Mills, etc., etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 18 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, $1, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 87½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 14 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 50c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 12c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE.
[2 18 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

2 9 6t

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP,
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 am th 3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 62, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
1000 yards Plaid Swiss Muslins, at 25 cents.
Handsome Plaid Nainsook Muslins.
Nainsook Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Swiss Mulls and Victoria Lawns.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, etc. etc

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard.
Linen Towels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 30, 35, 45, and 50 cents.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, very cheap.
Best Makes Shirting Linens.
8-4 Power-loom Table Linens, 62½, 75, 90 cents, and $1·00.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, $1·00 per yard.
6-4 Bleached Table Linens, 65 cents per yard.
Linen Napkins and Doylies.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 16, 18¾, and 20 cents.
American and Scotch Ginghams.
A cheap lot of Black Alpacas, from auction.
Fine Quality Colored Alpacas.
Plain Colored All-wool Delaines.
Plaid Silk Poplins, $1 per yard.
Good quality Black Silks.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A large assortment of Linen Fans.
Best Quality Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Good Quality Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons. 10 22

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

ELEGANT GOODS!

PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

Of entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 6t*

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 9-4, 8 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstusmrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

25 CENT LAWNS.

31 cent real French Jaconet Lawns.
Fine display Fast Color Lawns at these prices.
French Organdies in rich designs.

25 CENT GRENADINES.

25 cent Plaid Grenadines, Blues, Greens, e
31 cent Plaid Grenadines, all the colors.
Fine stock 31 and 37 Thin Dress Goods.

WHITE GOODS.

White large Satin Plaid Muslins.
Neat Check Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.
India Twills, Swisses, Bishop's Lawns.
Linen Cambric and Long Lawn.
Excellent White Pique, 50 cents.
Berlin Gloves for Ladies and Children.
Veil Barèges, two qualities, all colors.
Veil Grenadines—Blues, Greens, Modes, Browns.
Hosiery—a full stock Ladies', good qualities.
Gents' Half Hose, good English, for 50 cents.
Gents' Hdkfs.—Hemstitched, Hemmed, Colored Border, etc.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Superb assortment Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., single one or dozen, at lower prices than for years.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

LINENS.

Complete Stock Irish Linens, by the yard or piece.
Table Damasks, every grade, from 50 cents to $3·50 per yard.
Towels—some recent good bargains.
Butcher's and Shoe Linens, by the yard or piece.
Pillow Linens—a fair assortment.

QUILTS,

Very cheap now—good time to buy.
$2·50 and $3·00 Quilts, several kinds. [1 2 stuth4p
Marseilles Quilts, every size and quality, $3. to $15.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Just received, another large lot of the Cheapest and most desirable Goods yet offered this Season, at prices that will defy competition.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Those cheap Black Silks we are selling so low attract attention, prices ranging from $1·50 and upwards.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Splendid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Sackings, and Black Doeskin and Cassimere for Mens' and Boys' wear, very cheap.

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces Chene Poplins, yard wide, for suits, very cheap.
20 pieces Mohair striped at 62½ cents, worth 90 cents.
4 cases Lawns, ranging from 20 cents upwards.
1 case French Percales, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
20 dozen Balmoral Skirts, large size, $1·50, cheap.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

A large assortment at reduced prices.
50 dozen Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 37 cents, worth $1.

LADIES, GIVE US A TRIAL.

Drop in and convince yourselves. Our cheap goods and low prices cannot fail to please you. Those who have purchased of us are so well pleased, they want all others to

COME AND DO LIKEWISE.

Our method is evidently becoming popular—ONE LOW PRICE, AND JUSTICE TO ALL.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

P. S.—Another invoice of Kid Gloves. Beautiful shades. Selling off rapidly. 3 9 6]

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

NOW OFFER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.

BROWN AND WHITE STRIPED SKIRTING, 25 CENTS, VERY CHEAP.
BLACK AND WHITE MOHAIR SKIRTING, WIDE AND NARROW STRIPE, 62½c.
INDIA SILKS, NEAT STYLES, GOOD ASSORTMENT, $1·12½.
BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, GREEN, AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS.
2000 YARDS NEAT STYLE FRENCH LAWNS, SCARCE, 31 CENTS.
PLAID CREPE POPLINS, BLUE AND WHITE, AND BLACK AND WHITE.
7-8 WIDE BLACK SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·50, $2·75, AND $3·00. [3 9s]

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS.
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS,
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 rp 923 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 25 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 6mrp] PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

3 2 wsmtrp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS,

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 5 6 1m.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE

NO. 108 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

Send for a Pamphlet. FERRIS & CO., Box 492 P. O. 2 8mrp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. Vol. I. A. B. By Rev. Dr. John McClintock and James Storey, S. T. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agent: J. K. Simon, South Sixth street.

The large volume before us is the first of a number, which are to contain a complete cyclopædia of all religious knowledge. In its proportions the undertaking is gigantic; in the research displayed in the first volume, we see evidence of the completed work being a great success. The laborious nature of the task can be best appreciated by examining the work itself. We have seldom, if ever, seen a more stupendous literary undertaking. A history of England is a mere bagatelle in comparison. The compilers and authors have little or no data to work upon. Almost every other work of great size has a nucleus around which additional facts can be grouped, and the work gradually grow to completion. Not so in the work before us. It is original in its nature; it has no precedent on which to base its facts or its arguments; and it promises not only to be the first of its kind, but also, by its completeness, to supersede the necessity for any similar work in the future. It is filled with correct and elegantly executed illustrations, and is arranged with a fulness and compactness combined which reflect infinite credit on the author. It will prove an invaluable addition to every religious library of all the religious denominations in the land.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR. By L. P. Brackett. Philadelphia: Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., No. 501 Arch street.

The volume before us covers a field of experience in the events of the late war heretofore unoccupied. We have all known of the vast aid extended to the Union cause by the women of the North. We have all of us seen instances of their patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice for the cause of the Union. But a full and complete work, containing all those who have secured a leading position by their eminent services, was a *desideratum* not reached until the appearance of the work before us. It contains a slight sketch of all the ladies who held prominent positions, or were noted for their exertions to aid our soldiers. While the names of all patriotic women who ventured among the sick, and strove to alleviate their sufferings, can never be known, for their name is legion, yet the volume issued by Dr. Brackett is as full as possible, and most pleasantly written. It is not dry detail; it is a narrative of the most interesting order. It is beautifully printed, with new type, and filled with excellent steel engravings, and is admirably stereotyped by Westcott & Thompson. It deserves to have a large sale.

THE CELEBRATED JUMPING FROG, AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Mark Twain. Philadelphia: American News Company.

Although the title of this work is derived from the first story it contains, yet the chief merit of the compilation is found in the following sketches. The "Jumping Frog" is not exquisitely funny. It is readable and original, and has a few comic points, but it, and the greater portion of the volume, are attempts at wit, so forced and strained as to be unnatural. In our opinion, by far the best article is that on "Chambermaids," which, in order to do full justice to the author, we venture to republish as an extract:—

"Against all chambermaids, of whatsoever age or nationality, I launch the curse of bachelordom! Because:—

"They always put the pillows at the opposite end of the bed from the gas-burner, so that while you read and smoke before sleeping (as is the ancient and honored custom of bachelors), you have to hold your book aloft, in an uncomfortable position, to keep the light from dazzling your eyes.

"When they find the pillows removed to the other end of the bed in the morning, they receive not the suggestion in a friendly spirit; but, glorying in their absolute sovereignty, and unpitying your helplessness, they make the bed just as it was originally, and gloat in secret over the pang their tyranny will cause you.

"Always after that, when they find you have transposed the pillows, they undo your work, and thus defy and seek to embitter the life that God has given you.

"If they cannot get the light in an inconvenient position any other way, they move the bed.

"If you pull your trunk out six inches from the wall, so that the lid will stay up when you open it, they always shove that trunk back again. They do it on purpose.

"If you want the spittoon in a certain spot, where it will be handy, they don't, and so they move it.

"They always put your other boots into inaccessible places. They chiefly enjoy depositing them as far under the bed as the wall will permit. It is because this compels you to get down in an undignified attitude and make wild sweeps for them in the dark with the boot-jack, and swear.

"They always put the match-box in some other place. They hunt up a new place for it every day, and put up a bottle or other perishable glass thing, where the box stood before. This is to cause you to break that glass thing, groping in the dark, and get yourself into trouble.

"They are forever and ever moving the furniture. When you come in in the night, you can calculate on finding the bureau where the wardrobe was in the morning. And when you go out in the morning, if you leave the slop-bucket by the door and rocking-chair by the window, when you come in at midnight or thereabouts, you will fall over that rocking-chair, and you will proceed towards the window and sit down in that slop-tub. This will disgust you. They like that.

"No matter where you put anything, they are not going to let it stay there. They will take it and move it the first chance they get. It is their nature. And, besides, it gives them pleasure to be mean and contrary this way. They would die if they couldn't be villains.

"They always save up all the old scraps of printed rubbish you throw on the floor, and stack them up carefully on the table, and start the fire with your valuable manuscripts. If there is any one particular old scrap that you are more down on than any other, and which you are gradually wearing your life out trying to get rid of, you may take all the pains you possibly can in that direction, but it won't be of any use, because they will always fetch that old scrap back and put it in the same old place again every time. It does them good.

"And they use up more hair-oil than any six men. If charged with purloining the same, they lie about it. What do they care about a hereafter? Absolutely nothing.

"If you leave your key in the door for convenience sake, they will carry it down to the office and give it to the clerk. They do this under the vile pretense of trying to protect your property from thieves; but actually they do it because they want to make you tramp back down-stairs after it when you come home tired, or put you to the trouble of sending a waiter for it, which waiter will expect you to pay him something. In which case I suppose the degraded creatures divide.

"They keep always trying to make your bed before you get up, thus destroying your rest and inflicting agony upon you; but after you get up, they don't come any more till next day.

"They do all the mean things they can think of, and they do them just out of pure cussedness, and nothing else.

"Chambermaids are dead to every human instinct.

"I have cursed them in behalf of outraged bachelordom. They deserve it. If I can get a bill through the Legislature abolishing chambermaids, I mean to do it."

This sketch is pungent because it is all true, as any gentleman who has boarded at any hotel can testify. The book is neatly published and well printed, but is inferior to the other attempts of the author, especially that of travestying popular writers. We hesitate, from prudential reasons, to name any particular travestie, lest we might inadvertently transgress a provision of that excellent but voluminous law to protect authors which Congress has passed, and to which Mark Twain devotes himself as light reading.

—The last volume of Froude's "History of England" contains a finely written account of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, which, for graphic description and veracity of details, has no superior in literature. On perusing it the blood runs cold, even at this distance of time from the occurrence.

THE NIGHT OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Night had not fallen. Guise and Aumale were still lurking in the city, and came with the Duke of Montpensier at Catherine's summons. The persons who were to be killed were in different parts of the town. Each took charge of a district. Montpensier promised to go to the Palace; Guise and his uncle undertook the Admiral; and below these, the word went out to the leaders of the already organized sections, who had been disappointed once, but whose hour was now come. The Catholics were to recognize one another in the confusion by a white handkerchief on the left arm and a white cross in their caps. The Royal Guard, Catholics to a man, were instruments ready made for the work. Guise assembled the officers: he told them that the Huguenots were preparing to rise, and that the King had ordered their instant punishment. The officers asked no questions, and desired no better service. The business was to begin at dawn. The signal would be the tolling of the great bell at the Palace of Justice, and the first death was to be Coligny's.

The soldiers stole to their posts. Twelve hundred lay along the Seine, between the river and the Hotel de Ville; other companies watched at the Louvre. As the darkness waned, the Queen Mother went down to the gate. The stillness of the dawn was broken by an accidental pistol-shot. Her heart sank, and she sent off a messenger to tell Guise to pause. But it was too late. A minute later the bell boomed out, and the massacre of St. Bartholomew had commenced.

The Admiral was feverish with his wounds, and had not slept. The surgeon and a Huguenot minister, named Malin, had passed the night with him. At the first sounds he imagined that there was an *emeute* of the Catholics at the Court; but the crash of his own gate, and shots and shrieks in the court below the window, told him that, whatever was the cause, his own life was in danger. He sat up in his bed. "M. Malin," he said, "pray for me; I have long expected this." Some of his attendants rushed half-dressed into the room. "Gentlemen, save yourselves," he said to them; "I commend my soul to my Saviour."

They scattered, escaping, or trying to escape, by the roofs and balconies; a German servant alone remained with him. The door was burst open immediately after, and the officer who was in charge of the house, a Bohemian servant of Guise, and a renegade Huguenot soldier, rushed in with drawn swords.

"Are you the Admiral?" the Bohemian cried.

"I am," replied Coligny; "and, young man, you should respect my age and my wounds; but the term of my life does not rest in the pleasure of such as thou."

The Bohemian, with a curse, stabbed him in the breast, and struck him again on the head. The window was open. "Is it done?" cried Guise from the court below, "is it done? Fling him out, that we may see him." Still breathing, the Admiral was hurled upon the pavement. The Bastard of Angoulême wiped the blood from his face to be sure of his identity, and then, kicking him as he lay, shouted: "So far well. Courage, my brave boys! now for the rest." One of the Duc de Nevers' people hacked off the head. A rope was knotted about the ankles, and the corpse was dragged into the street amid the howling crowd. Teligny, who was in the adjoining house, had sprung out of bed at the first disturbance, ran down into the court, and climbed by a ladder to the roof. From behind a parapet he saw his father-in-law murdered, and, scrambling on the tiles, concealed himself in a garret; but he was soon tracked, torn from his hiding place, and thrown upon the stones with a dagger in his side. Rochefoucault and the rest of the Admiral's friends who lodged in the neighborhood were disposed of in the same way, and so complete was the surprise that there was not the most faint attempt at resistance.

Montpensier had been no less successful in the Louvre. The staircases were all beset. The retinues of the King of Navarre and the Prince had been lodged in the Palace at Charles' particular desire. Their names were called over, and, as they descended unarmed into the quadrangle, they were hewn in pieces. There, in heaps, they fell below the royal window, under the eyes of the miserable King, who was forced forward, between his mother and his brother, that he might be seen as the accomplice of the massacre. Most of the victims were killed upon the spot. Some fled wounded up the stairs, and were slaughtered in the presence of the Princesses. One gentleman rushed bleeding into the apartment of the newly-married Margaret, clung to her dress, and was hardly saved by her intercession. By 7 o'clock the work which Guise and his immediate friends had undertaken was finished, with but one failure.

The Count Montgomery and the Vidame of Chartres lodged in the Faubourg St. Germain, across the water, on the outskirts of the town. A party of assassins had been sent to despatch them, but had loitered on the way to do some private murdering on their own account. When the news reached Montgomery that Paris was up, he supposed, like Coligny, that the Catholics had arisen against the court. He ran down the river's bank with a handful of men behind him, opposite the Tuileries, intending to cross to help his friends; but the boats were all secured on the other side. The soldiers shot at him from under the place. It was said—it rests only on the worthless authority of Brantome—that Charles himself in his frenzy snatched a gun from a servant and fired at him also. Montgomery did not wait for further explanation. He, the Vidame, and a few others, sprang to their horses, rode for their lives, and escaped to England.

The mob meanwhile was in full enjoyment. Long possessed with the accursed formulas of the priests, they believed that the enemies of God were given into their hands. While dukes and lords were killing at the Louvre, the bands of the sections imitated them with more success; men, women, and even children, striving which should be the first in the pious work of murder. All Catholic Paris was at the business, and every Huguenot householder had neighbors to know and denounce them. Through street and lane, and quay and causeway, the air rang with yells and curses, pistol shots and crashing windows; the roadways were strewed with mangled bodies, the doors were blocked by the dead and dying. From garret, closet, roof, or stable, crouching creatures were torn shrieking out, and stabbed and hacked at; boys practised their hands by strangling babies in their cradles, and headless bodies were trailed along the trottoirs. Carts struggled through the crowd carrying the dead in piles to the Seine, which, by special Providence, was that morning in flood, to assist in sweeping heresy away. Under the sanction of the great cause, lust, avarice, fear, malice, and revenge all had free indulgence, and glutted themselves to nausea. Even the distinctions of creed itself became at last confounded, and every man or woman who had a quarrel to avenge, a lawsuit to settle, a wife or husband grown inconvenient, or a prospective inheritance if obstacles could be removed, found a ready road to the object of their desires.

Towards midday some of the quieter people attempted to restore order. A party of the town police made their way to the palace. Charles caught eagerly at their offers of service, and bade them do their utmost to put the people down; but it was all in vain. The soldiers, maddened with plunder and blood, could not be brought to assist, and without them nothing could be done. All that afternoon and night, and the next day and the day after, the horrible scenes continued, till the flames burned down at last for want of fuel. The number who perished in Paris was computed variously at from 2000 to 10,000. In this, as in all such instances, the lowest estimate is probably the nearest to the truth.

LETTER FROM CHARLES DICKENS.

Ticknor & Fields have received the following letter from Charles Dickens, which will be read with interest, and perhaps excite controversy:

"GAD'S HILL PLACE, HIGHAM BY ROCHESTER, KENT, Tuesday, Sixteenth April, 1867.—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields—My Dear Sirs:—I have read the newspaper-cutting you have sent me, in which it is stated that I have an interest in—have derived, do derive, or aim to derive pecuniary advantage from—certain republications of my collected works in the United States not issued by you.

"Once for all, receive my personal authority to contradict any such monstrous misrepresentations. If they originate in any distorted shadow of truth, they have been twisted into being from two irrelevant facts:—Firstly, That Messrs. Harper, of New York, through their agents, Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., of London, purchased advance sheets of my three latest novels ('A Tale of Two Cities,' 'Great Expectations' and 'Our Mutual Friend'), as each appeared serially, for simultaneous re-publication in America. Secondly, That Messrs. Hurd & Houghton not long since bought of my publishers a hundred impressions of the illustrations to the 'Pickwick Papers,' and have never had any other transaction whatever with them or with me.

"In America the occupation of my life for thirty years is, unless it bears your imprint, utterly worthless and profitless to me.

"Faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS."

On the strength of other letters from Mr. Dickens, in which he speaks warmly of the "Diamond Edition" of his works, and acknowledges the profit he has received therefrom. Ticknor & Fields are about to issue two new editions of his novels. These will be called "The Charles Dickens Edition" and "The Illustrated Library Edition."

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STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

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PAUL & FERGUSON,

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SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

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For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o mportation, by

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5 14§ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

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AND SCOTCH ALE,

In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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COAL EMPORIUM

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44§

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, May 21, will include—

THIRTY-NINTH AND LOCUST STREETS—N. E. corner, Elegant Residence, hot and green houses, and large Lot.

SEVENTH STREET—No. 508, above Buttonwood, Modern Residence.

FIFTY-FOURTH, FIFTY FIFTH AND RACE AND VINE STREETS—Mansion, carriage-house, ice-house, and square of ground.

MARKET AND TENTH STREETS—S. W. corner, Valuable Store.

BANK STREET—No. 23 Valuable Store.

SECOND STREET—Nos. 226 and 228, Valuable Stores.

MARKET STREET—No. 228, Valuable Store.

WOODLAND TERRACE—No. 22, Modern Residence.

SIXTH AND CHERRY STREETS—S. E. corner, Tavern and Dwelling.

STRAWBERRY STREET—No. 6, Valuable Store.

TWENTIETH STREET—north of Locust, Modern Residence.

SEVENTH STREET—No. 510, below Lombard, "Union Hall."

EIGHTH STREET—12 Brick Dwellings.

BROAD STREET—Hotel and Dwelling.

VERREE ROAD—Elegant Country Seat.

PINE ROAD—Country Residence.

RIVER DELAWARE—Farm and Country Seat, 100 acres.

WASHINGTON LANE—S. E. corner County Line Road, Elegant Country Seat.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.—Country Seat.

MORRIS ROAD—Valuable Farm, 41 acres.

CAMAC STREET—Nos. 1817, 1819, and 1809, 3 Genteel Dwellings.

CARVER STREET—No. 1725, Brick Dwelling.

BANKSON STREET—No. 673, Brick Dwelling.

NINTH STREET—No. 1749, Modern Dwelling.

BROAD STREET, junction of Germantown Road, Lot, 4 acres.

SECOND STREET—Building Lot.

HOWARD STREET—No. 1421, Genteel Dwelling.

NINTH STREET—No. 925, above Christian street, Store and Dwelling.

RIDGE ROAD—Country Place, 13 acres.

Administrator's Peremptory Sale.

BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS, LOANS, ETC. On Tuesday, May 21,

At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

50 shares Sixth National Bank.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
62 shares Western National Bank.
3 shares National Bank of Commerce.
128 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
21 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
15 shares First National Bank of Wilmington, Del.
85 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del.
100 shares Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Tow Boat Company.
52 shares Schomaker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company stock.
11 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad stock.
40 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad stock.
54 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad stock.
25 shares Millville and Cape May Railroad stock.
5 shares Eastern Shore Railroad Stock. Par $50.
52 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway stock.
250 shares West Pittston Coal Company stock.
20 shares Delaware Coal Company stock.
81 shares Cape Island Turnpike Company stock.
$10,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Consolidated Loan.
$5000 Coupon Bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 per cent.
$12,000 Coupon Bonds Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7 per cent.
$5000 Coupon Bonds Delaware Railroad, 6 per cent.
$280 Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
$500 Bond of Union League, interest 6 per cent.
$450 Coupon Bonds City of Cape Island, N. J., 6 per cent.
13 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Scrip, $50 per share, paid.
Pew in "Old Pine Street Church," middle aisle, No. 91.
500 shares Tarr and Scott Oil Company.
1000 shares Duquesne Oil Company.
2500 shares Sager Farm Oil Company.
2800 shares Caledonia Oil Company.
200 shares Perry Oil Company.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Company.
1 share Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

Executor's sale—Estate of Henry Grim, deceased—
40 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
28 shares Western National Bank.
37 shares Northern National Bank.
20 shares North America National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
150 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
$12,000 City Loan—clear of taxes.
2 $1000 bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad.
$170 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad.

For Other Accounts—
117 shares Consolidation National Bank.
36 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
17 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
100 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
100 shares Wyoming Canal Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
25 shares Empire Transportation Co.
40 shares Southern Transportation Co.
64 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares North American Transit Insurance Co.
200 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
29 shares American Anti Incrustation Co.
100 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field and Railroad Co.
11 shares Chesnut Hill and Springhouse Turnpike Co.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Co.
4 shares Southern Mail Steamship Co.
2 lots and vaults Ronaldson's Cemetery, Nos. 28 and 29. [5 17 3t

Sale No. 1249 Shackamaxon street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC. On Monday Morning,

May 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1249 Shackamaxon street (above Girard avenue and Frankford road), by catalogue, the entire handsome walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [5 17 2t

Sale at No. 1608 Master street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning,

21st instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1608 Master street, by catalogue, the handsome walnut parlor and chamber furniture and oak dining-room furniture. [5 17 3t

Sale at No. 1508 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, LARGE BOOKCASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning,

22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1508 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [5 17 4t

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "Moyamensing Hall" property, containing in front on Christian street about 160 feet, and in depth 177 feet. It will be divided into smaller lots, and sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. [5 3 4 11 15 18 22 26 28

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NO. 22 WOODLAND TERRACE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—An opportunity to buy one of the corner Houses will be afforded at M. THOMAS & SONS' SALE, On TUESDAY, May 21,

it being the House on the west side, with a side front on the Darby Passenger Railroad. Large yard, nicely laid out; handsome fountain. The House contains six chambers, besides parlor, library, dining-room, summer and winter kitchens, bath and store-rooms, and other modern conveniences, forming a very desirable and attractive property, and very much admired. Will be exhibited to persons wishing to look at it with a view to purchase. 11*§

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Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

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Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

Sale on Monday, May 20th, will include—

Peremptory Sale—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE DISTILLERY, No. 518 BUCKLEY Street, including Copper Stills, Mixing Tub, Mash Tub, Pumps, Hose, and everything requisite for a large Distillery. Sale absolute.

REAL ESTATE.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Catharine Arnold, deceased—VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, S. E. corner SECOND and UNION Streets.

MODERN RESIDENCE, Stable, and Carriage House, and Lot 50 by 230 feet, No. 3718 CHESNUT Street.

Three-story brick RESIDENCE, No. 325 PINE Street.

NORRISTOWN—Two elegant new Residences, JACOBY and GREEN Streets.

Handsome Building Site, 20 acres, Wissahickon avenue (Township line road) and Allen's lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Four-story brick Dwelling, No. 923 LOCUST street. [5 11 7t

BY ORDER OF HEIRS. Estate of ROGER McDONALD, deceased. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers. Store and Four Dwellings, TWENTY-FOURTH Street, below Walnut.

On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Beach, now Twenty-fourth street, and the south side of a 20 feet wide street called Caldwell street, between Walnut and Locust streets, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Beach street 25 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width on said 20 feet wide street 110 feet to another 20 feet wide street. Improvements consist of a two-story brick store and dwelling fronting on Twenty-fourth street, and three three-story brick dwellings, containing three rooms each, and one three-story brick dwelling, containing six rooms, fronting on Caldwell street.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. Estate of STEPHEN BENTON, deceased. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers. Modern three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 CARPENTER Street.

On MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those four certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, with two-story back buildings, together with the lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128, on the south side of Carpenter street, at the distance of 170 feet westward from the west side of Eleventh street, in the Second Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc. Lots each containing in front or breadth on said Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Eleventh street 70 feet, including a certain 4 feet wide alley running westward into another 4 feet wide alley, leading southward into Camilla street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $124 66-100 each.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE. FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 LOCUST STREET.

On MONDAY, May 20, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain four-story brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, No. 923, in the Eighth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Locust street 23 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 121 feet to a 7 feet wide alley or cartway. Has two parlors, dining room, kitchen, four chambers and four attics. Is built in the most substantial manner and has every convenience. Heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, etc. etc.

Clear of all incumbrance.

$4000 may remain on Mortgage, if desired.

Keys can be had at Office of

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 11 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE. MODERN RESIDENCE, STABLE, AND COACH-HOUSE, No. 3718 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, May 20, 1867, will be sold, at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, together with the three-story brick (rough-cast) Residence, stable, and carriage-house, and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, between Park and Mary streets, in the late district of West Philadelphia, now in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, and marked on the Ground Plan of the said district as No. 68; containing in front or breadth on the said Chesnut street 50 feet, and extending in length or depth southwardly 220 feet to York street. Residence has two parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, six chambers, large store-room, bath, hot and cold water, water-closets, heater, range, etc. etc. Was erected and finished throughout in the most substantial manner, and is located in one of the most improving portions of West Philadelphia. Stable has stalls for two horses, and room for three carriages.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-half the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 11 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE. HANDSOME BUILDING SITE, WISSAHICKON Avenue and ALLEN'S LANE, Twenty-first Ward.

On MONDAY, May 20, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in the late township of Roxborough, now in the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Philadelphia; beginning at a stone, a corner of this and land now or late of Thomas Livezley, on the southwesterly side of Township Line road, now Wissahickon avenue; thence along the side of said Township Line road south 39 deg. east 528 feet to a stake, the corner of a road leading from the Schuylkill across the Wissahickon to the Township Line road, formerly called John Wise's Mill road; thence along the said John Wise's Mill road the three next following courses and distances, to wit., south 38½ deg. west 528 feet, south 42 deg. west 198 feet, south 34 deg. west 194 feet to a stake, a corner of land conveyed to Daniel and Edward Maupay; thence along the line of said land north 39 deg. 20 min. west 1035 feet, more or less, to the line of said Thomas Livezley's land; thence along the line of said land 968 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing 18 acres.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 11 s2t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. Estate of ALEXANDER GALLOWAY, deceased. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers. Stone Messuage and Lot of Ground, Allen's Lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain Lot or piece of ground and stone messuage or tenement thereon erected, situate on Allen's Lane, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of William Smith, John Waters, and Samuel Jones, and containing in front on said Allen's Lane 40 feet, and in depth 220 feet, more or less, with the appurtenances.

By order of the Court.

E. A. MERRICK, Clerk Orphans' Court.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 13 18-6 1 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

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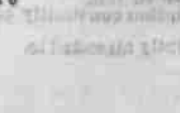
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SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC. On Monday Morning,

May 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of desirable goods. [5 18 3t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC. On Thursday morning,

May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [5 18 4t

Embracing a general assortment of desirable goods.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC. On Monday Morning,

May 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on the morning of sale. [5 14 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning,

May 21, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 17 5t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

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May 20 and 21, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich and interesting assortment of goods from China and Japan, comprising—Fine China; Japanese cabinet tables, work boxes; jewel cases; card receivers, manufactured in mosaic works of precious woods, sandal wood and others; rich fans; elegant waiters; shell flowers; beautiful shawls, and an infinite variety of Curiosities of Oriental manufacture.

The Goods will be open for exhibition on Saturday, when the public are invited to call and examine them. [5 15 6t

Sale at No. 1505 Girard Avenue.

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At 10 o'clock, at No. 1505 Girard avenue, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; walnut and rosewood parlor furniture; chamber, dining-room, and library furniture; China; plated ware; large bookcases; kitchen furniture, etc.

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May 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales.

LARGE, POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES.

We will sell, On Wednesday Morning,

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Particulars in future advertisement. [5 17 4t

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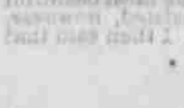
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AMUSEMENTS.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—One of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever congregated within the walls of the Academy of Music, was present there on Thursday evening last, at the farewell concert of Carle Wolfsohn. The sight must have been a cheering one to that gentleman, for even the third circle of the spacious building, which is generally "tabooed" by the fashionable public, was filled on that occasion with the *elite* of Philadelphia, who had been unable to gain admission to the lower part of the house. The performance was very fine, and every way worthy of the occasion. Madame Gazzaniga was very warmly received, and sung charmingly.

Mr. Habelman was in the best of voice, and sang with all the grace, fervor, and finish of the true artist that he is. His aria from *La Dame Blanche* was exquisitely given, and received a rapturous *encore*. Wolfsohn's songs, the "Water Lily" and "Love Star" were also splendidly sung, by Mr. Habelman, and were much relished by the audience. Wenzell Kopta's violin playing was one of the brilliant features of the concert. His "Kreutzer Sonata" would have done no discredit to the great Paganini himself, and was among the best efforts in violin playing the public have been treated to in years. Some portions of it were wonderfully fine, and all of it bore the stamp of the thoroughly finished and conscientious artist.

Another splendid feature of the evening was the performance of the Mendelssohn Society. This young and vigorous society, under the able lead of its director, Mr. Jean Louis, has made rapid strides since its organization, and to-day it is one of the best musical associations in Philadelphia. The choruses sung by the society at the Wolfsohn Concert were all superbly executed. This was particularly the case with the grand "Inflammatus" of Rossini, and Mendelssohn's "O'er the Sea," both of which were enthusiastically encored. Great credit is due the society for the effectiveness and completeness of all they undertake, and Mr. Louis, its leader, and Mr. Henry G. Thunder, its very talented pianist, have great cause for self-congratulation on the progress made by it since its formation to the present time.

Mr. Wolfsohn's piano playing was all that could have been desired. His arrangement from *Faust* and his solos in the Beethoven "Fantasia" were executed with wonderful precision and effect, and were highly enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Wolfsohn's great abilities as a pianist were never displayed to better advantage, and the success that marked his performance throughout was that which could only have been achieved by one as eminent on the instrument as himself.

The orchestra was one of the best, if not the best, we have heard at a concert for years. The overture to *The Night in Grenada*, and the accompaniments to the "Inflammatus," and the "Orange Girl," sung by Madame Gazzaniga (the three capitally led by Mr. Simon Hassler), were superbly executed. Indeed, such an orchestra—including, as it did, no less than five orchestral leaders among its members—is rarely found in Philadelphia, and we would much rejoice if the same body of splendid performers could be oftener got together.

Altogether, the farewell of Carl Wolfsohn was a splendid success, and the remembrance of it cannot but be an acceptable accompaniment to the voyage our talented townsman is about taking to the Old World.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Henry VIII, King of England, had six wives. By the first of these, Catherine of Aragon, he had three sons and two daughters, all of whom died at an early age except one of the daughters, afterwards known as Bloody Mary. By his second wife, Ann Boleyn, he had one daughter, Elizabeth, the illustrious Queen, who was but three years of age when her capricious father deprived her of a mother by cutting off her head. Henry's third wife was Jane Seymour, who became the mother of Edward, known in history as Edward VI.

All turns upon religion in the life of Elizabeth. Left an orphan by her father's death at the age of fourteen, she lived, during the brief reign of her brother Edward, in studious retirement, under the learned Roger Ascham, with whom, it is said, she read Latin and Greek, became proficient in music, and acquired a familiarity with the works of Luther, Melancthon, and other Protestant writers. It is even said that she conversed well in the Greek language, and could talk with the principal ambassadors from foreign courts in their native language. In her youth, although not beautiful, she was an agreeable and fresh-looking girl, large-boned, fully formed, with beautiful eyes, and a remarkably pretty hand, which she liked to show.

After the death of her brother Edward and the accession to the throne of her Catholic sister, Mary, Elizabeth had a dangerous and difficult part to play. Not only was she Protestant in heart, but she was the favorite and hope of the great Protestant party of England, which embraced all that was noblest and most progressive in the kingdom. A formidable revolt in the kingdom gave the Queen a pretext for confining Elizabeth in the Tower of London, where she daily expected the tragic end which so many Protestants met during that bloody reign. Mary, however, relented so far as to permit her to reside at a country seat, under the strict and constant surveillance of a Catholic gentleman, who, however, treated her with the courtesy due to her sex and rank.

To save her life she became a consummate hypocrite, professing the most unbounded devotion to the Catholic religion. She caused to be constructed to her house a chapel, in which the mass was daily said. A large crucifix, lighted by candles, hung from the walls of her room, and with her own hands she made priestly vestments and the decorations of sacred images. When she visited the court, she made it a point to follow the Queen in the religious processions, and thus succeeded in quieting the apprehensions of her suspicious and bigoted sister.

In her twenty-fifth year, this life of constraint and hypocrisy was suddenly terminated by the Queen's death and her own accession to the throne. Seldom has a sovereign been received by a people with such profound and heartfelt joy as she was on her arrival in London. On her way to the Tower she passed by fifty gibbets to which human bodies were suspended, all of whom had been executed that day under the cruel laws of her sister. But the reign of terror was at an end. To the thirteen Catholic Councillors of Queen Mary she added seven others—all Protestants—and she chose for her ministers able men inclined to the Reformed religion. She still, however, proceeded with her usual caution. She was crowned by a Catholic Bishop, and with Catholic rites, and avoided everything which looked like an intention to change the religion of the country.

If the Pope had been as prudent as she was, it is highly probable that she would have delayed or even avoided an open quarrel with the Roman Communion; but the Pope, Paul IV, immediately recalled to her memory that, during her father's lifetime, she had been solemnly pronounced an illegitimate child, and called upon her to submit her rights to the throne to the examination and decision of the Pontifical Government. From that moment her part was taken. Her Parliament, directed by herself and her Ministers, declared her the head of the English Church, revived the Prayer-Book of Edward VI, forbade the use of any other in the churches, declared that no foreign prelate could have any authority over the Church of England, and ordained that every priest should swear allegiance to the Queen, both as head of the State and head of the Church, and renounce the jurisdiction of every foreign ecclesiastic. The great majority of the clergy and people hailed this revolution with joy. There was at that time in England nine thousand four hundred beneficed clergymen. All of these took the requisite oath except one hundred and thirty. Fourteen bishops, twelve deans, twelve arch-deacons, and fifteen heads of colleges refused the oath, and lost their places.

This revolution in religion was the direct cause of the great war between England and Spain, which ended by the destruction of the Spanish Armada, by which the greatness of England was assured. The victory made Protestantism a power in Europe, and reduced Spain to the rank of a second-rate power.

In some particulars Elizabeth was one of the weakest of women. There is on record a curious conversation between her and one of the ambassadors of the Queen of Scotland, related by himself:—

"She asked me," writes the ambassador, "what color was supposed to be the most beautiful in human hair, and which had the prettiest hair—my Queen or herself. I replied that her hair and that of my sovereign were equally beautiful. As this reply did not satisfy her, I added that she was the most beautiful woman in England, and that my Queen was the most beautiful woman in Scotland. She insisted, however, upon something more positive. I then said that she had the most beautiful skin, but that my sovereign was a very pretty woman."

The questioning continued for some time—the Queen insisting upon comparing the stature, the musical talent, and the manner of dancing of herself and the Queen of Scotland. So anxious was she to convince this ambassador of her superiority in dancing, that she begged him to prolong his stay in London that he might witness her skill in that exercise.

As she advanced in life she became more rigorous and tyrannical in matters of religion. During the last twenty-three years of her reign, fifty priests were executed and fifty-five were banished, and one hundred and ten private persons suffered death for the sake of their religion. To the last of her life she continued to delude her people with the expectation of her speedy marriage, which all England most fervently desired, for the sake of procuring a Protestant heir to the throne.

Her last days are thus described by the French ambassador resident at her court:—

"The Queen," he says, "scarcely sleeps, and eats much less than usual. Some are of opinion that her sickness is caused by her grief for the death of Lord Essex. Certain it is, that we see traces of profound melancholy in her countenance and in her actions. These two last days she has remained seated upon some carpets, unable either to sit up or lie down. She kept one of her fingers in her mouth, and her eyes were fixed upon the ground. Compelled at length to take to her bed, and being questioned upon the choice of her successor, she answered:—

"'I have told you that my throne was a king's throne—I do not wish to have a clod-hopper for my successor.'

"She was asked to explain the meaning of this language.

"'It is my wish,' she replied, 'to be succeeded by a king, and what king could it be if not my cousin of Scotland?'"

Some hours after this conversation, she breathed her last, in the seventieth year of her age, and she was peaceably succeeded on the throne by James, King of Scotland, the son of the unfortunate Mary.

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Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

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As a GUIDE to those who wish to forward this philanthropic and, we hope, popular movement, but who do not exactly understand what to send, the following slight enumeration of desirable articles may prove acceptable:

Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Hanging Baskets, Flower Stands, Autumn Leaves, Grasses, &c.

Plants in pots. Annuals and Plants in pots, for massing, Seeds, Roots, Bulbs, &c., Grape Vines and Fruit Trees.

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Daily contributions of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables; and of Milk, Cream, &c., are solicited.

Contributions from the interior of the State will be most thankfully accepted; and from the surrounding and other States.

Especial committees, as soon as arranged, will appear in the public papers.

Of our city and State editors we would earnestly ask that they will continue, as they have ever been, our firm patrons and friends, and by their pens aid us in our endeavors to improve and ornament our beautiful and beloved city.

On every Tuesday, on and after January 8, 1867, from 11 to 1 o'clock, the Ladies of the various committees will meet at the present Hall, south Broad and Walnut, where all interested are respectfully invited.

At the same time and place, any contributions, not intended for respective tables, will be received and carefully guarded.

The following list of some of the Departments, with their Chairmen, may be acceptable to those who wish to donate to the Bazaar. Persons having no choice can send their articles to the new Hall on and after the 25th ult., to be placed upon the Donation table.

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